

FALKLANDS CRISIS

Invincible's pilots stand by to scramble

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 23

Harrier squadrons on board the two carriers HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes have gone on full alert to intercept Argentine surveillance aircraft as the Royal Navy task force moves close to the Falkland Islands.

A Harrier is now prepared to take off within minutes of the first radar contact with an unidentified aircraft and rapidly intercept it at more than 100 miles from the fleet. This alert followed the interception by an armed Harrier from Hermes of an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 on Wednesday.

Within hours of the alert coming into operation a fighter from the Invincible intercepted a second Boeing 707 carrying out long range surveillance at night and the fact that this was repeated within 18 hours indicates this form of reconnaissance will become increasingly frequent as the fleet comes within range of Argentine surveillance aircraft.

Lieutenant Brian Haigh, aged 32, who was the first pilot on the Invincible to be scrambled to meet a 707, stayed close to it for a few minutes before it headed off in a south-westerly direction. "I went alongside him with my lights flashing so he knew I was there," he said. "I then went underneath him and after about four minutes of this he rolled. I think he was looking for me so I popped up again beside him."

He added that the 707, which the Argentine is said to have three, did not overfly the fleet.

Pilots on 24-hour alert now take it in turns to sit strapped in their cockpits on the flightdecks waiting to be scrambled. It is very quiet in there waiting for an hour or so," Lieutenant Commander Robin Kent, the senior pilot, said. "You just look at the sky."

The Harriers, armed with sidewinder missiles and cannon, are also flying hundreds of miles ahead of the task force on reconnaissance while Sea King helicopters are searching the ocean around the fleet for potentially hostile submarines. As a result of this possible threat, the Invincible and other ships have brought themselves to a full readiness for combat.

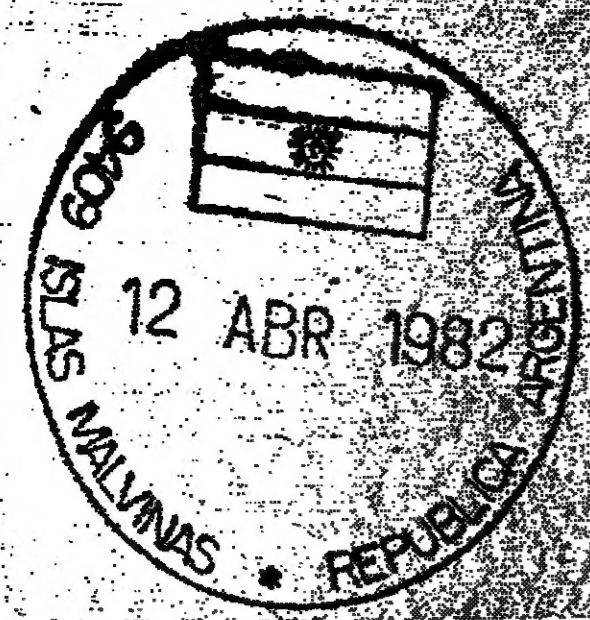
The 19,500-ton carrier carrying 1,000 men, entered defence stations today and is likely to maintain them for some considerable time.

Not only does this mean the crew is ready for combat at any time through a complicated system of watches, but it means the ship becomes a considerably more austere unit prepared for any possibility.

A notice entitled "War orders" has appeared which details that all top secret documents are to be kept in weighted bags, presumably for disposal if there is any likelihood of capture by the enemy. Other non-essential material is to be destroyed daily.

The notice outlines how prisoners of war should be treated and a programme on the closed-circuit television have the conditions of the Geneva Convention.

The crew was told to deal with any prisoners in a humane way and carry out basic searches, interrogations and guarding. Although it adds that the Invincible is unsuitable for rescuing people from the sea, some ladders and rafts are made available for this possibility. In the event that any crew members are taken prisoner, it tells them to give only their name, rank, number and date of birth in response to any questions.



Sign of the times: A letter from the Falklands received in London franked with the Argentine name Malvinas.

Luce welcomes inquiry

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who resigned from the Foreign Office with Lord Carrington and Mr Humphrey Atkins because of the Falklands invasion, said last night that he supported very strongly the Prime Minister's decision to hold a review of events leading up to the invasion.

Mr Luce, speaking at West Ruxington, in Sussex, said he thought it would be healthy for the nation to see whether any lessons could be learnt, and to set events of the last few weeks in perspective.

But to achieve this the review would need to cover all government departments concerned, examine how they discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, have access to all necessary papers, and be free to

examine the problem in the perspective of the last 15 or 20 years. Saying that it was in the public interest to seek the truth, Mr Luce added that he made no criticism of Foreign Office officials who were dedicated to the national interest and their public duty.

The Prime Minister told MPs on April 8 that there should be a review of how government departments discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, and that the Government would consult members of other parties about the form it should take.

There is no pressure for a decision until the Falklands crisis is resolved, but opinion at Westminster seems to favour the task being given

to a small group of privy counsellors.

Recognition is growing among MPs that they as well as the public have much to learn about the vulnerability of distant possessions, and that Conservative and Labour governments must bear some blame for the failure to forestall the present danger.

If the public is to be reassured, several MPs believe, then no active politician who has held responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy in recent years can be eligible.

Mr Luce, narrowing the field for recruitment further, said the review must be carried out by "public figures with no vested interest, who would clearly be regarded as beyond reproach by Parliament and the public."

Invasion attacked

Brazilian newspapers are backing Britain

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, April 23

The serious Brazilian press has been almost unanimous in condemning the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and has devoted series of leading articles on the matter.

The *O Estado de São Paulo*, the leading São Paulo newspaper said earlier this week: "politically, the invasion of the Falklands is a gesture of despair. It was as if, prompted by the delicate internal situation, the Galtieri regime considered that the challenge to the British Government would serve to recreate internal unity and confer on Argentina the role of leader of the South American nations, against the traditional symbol of imperialism and colonialism, which is the United Kingdom."

Some opportunistic support from countries seeking pretexts for resolving their own frontier problems outside the law masked the first error of strategic evaluation. This was to imagine that Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

In the face of these errors, General Galtieri sought to correct them with another, by demanding that the organisation of American States should give collective support to Argentina under the terms of the reciprocal assistance agreement, hoping that Latin America would demonstrate in solidarity even if it was the Argentine Government which had been guilty of aggression and Great Britain would not uphold rights trampled on by an act of force.

On the same day, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* stated: "The invocation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance by Argentina opens a new and equally confused stage in this absurd conflict. The treaty was drawn up in a very different epoch, from one's own and with very different aims. In that year of 1947, the world was divided into two clear blocks, and the treaty aimed to protect the democratic alliance which had won the war against Nazism."

"The treaty has now been invoked against a country of the Atlantic community, which until yesterday was sufficiently friendly with Argentina to provide it with a large part of the foreign credits which were needed. The justification is more difficult because in this case the aggressor country is Argentina. Under no circumstances does the treaty oblige any of its members to honour it with an infringement of the principle of peaceful solution of problems."

It is possible that Argentina has obtained some political support in meetings of foreign ministers, but this will not be translated into an endorsement of the use of force. What will the Argentine Government do then?

"The present Argentine leadership threw itself into the direction of a conflict. To reverse this, would certainly signify the loss of power. In these circumstances *caudillos* (leaders) usually persist to the bitter end, indifferent to the suffering which they impose on the nation," the *Jornal do Brasil* concluded.

Mr Brasilia: Senhor Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said today he did not believe in any boycott, he told a local television reporter in Brasilia. He said FIFA did not get involved in the political affairs of its members.

View from across the Andes

Chile's distrust of its neighbour reawakened

From Ted Simon, Santiago

Unlike in Buenos Aires, where temperatures run higher and much hot air blows in from the Atlantic, autumn in Santiago is clear, dry and cool. In this least Latin of the Latin-American countries, attitudes tend to conform with the climate. The Italianate posturing and bravado of the Argentines is anathema to most Chileans who, at the best of times, regard the antics of their trans-Andean neighbours with a concession bordering on contempt.

However, this is far from being the best of times. Chile is down by a severe and continuing economic depression with no relief in sight. Unemployment is high, now reaching deep into the middle classes. The country's resources are low.

The political and cultural life of Chile is virtually paralysed under the heavy-handed and increasingly patriarchal dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, and now Argentina has precipitated a crisis which threatens Chile from one end to the other of its immensely long border.

In their hearts, whatever their other allegiances, Chileans feel that Argentina cannot be trusted. The more thoughtful of them see a country with a disastrous military history whose Army is motivated by hurt pride, and a country with an equally disastrous economic history whose Government is motivated by frustration and the need for a common cause.

When the Army and Government are one, under the leadership of an apparently Mussolini-like general, they have reason to fear the worst.

"This is, without doubt, the most serious event for our part of the world since the Second World War," a former candidate for the presidency of the Christian Democratic Party, said. "All politicians in Chile are 'former' now," he explained wryly.

He is full of praise for the prompt and forceful British reaction to the Argentine invasion and says Mrs

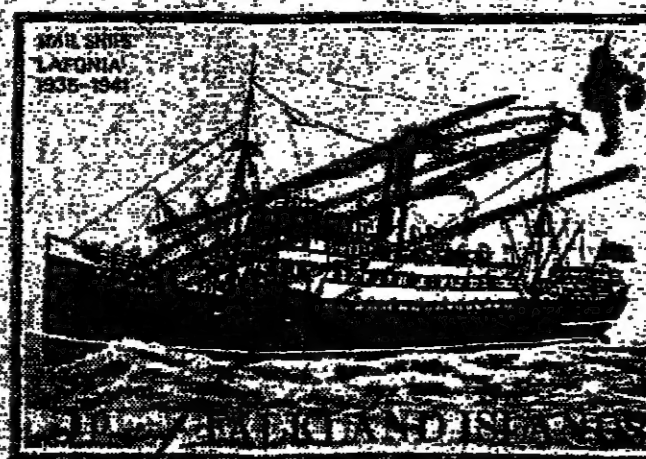
Thatcher's "Churchillian" phrases are still ringing in his ears. Still he hopes for a peaceful solution to the crisis. Whether Argentina wins or loses, he believes that an armed conflict can only be dangerous to Chile. "And it would be suicidal for our future to become involved on Britain's side," he said. "Our relations with Argentina would never recover. And then, you have to consider the possibility of a secret pact between Argentina and Peru."

The words "secret pact" have an ominous ring in Chile. Peru, on Chile's northern border, has been a potentially hostile neighbour since the war of 1879. Then it emerged accidentally that Peru and Argentina had signed a secret pact which brought Argentina automatically into the war on Peru's side. Many influential Chileans suspect that such a secret alliance may exist today, and view Peru's present vigorous alignment with Argentina with grave suspicion.

Chileans also have good practical reasons to fear and distrust Argentina. In the far South, the two countries have been squabbling for decades over possession of the various islands which give access to the potential riches of Antarctica.

Because of this Chileans are quite aware of the political and economic imperatives which have driven President Galtieri to his military adventure in the Falklands. Argentina's ultimate moral or geographical rights to the islands have ceased to be the issue. Most Chileans are convinced where General Galtieri's adventurism may take him next.

Government (which is to say President Pinochet), remains inscrutable. The only military figure of consequence to have dissociated himself from the Pinochet junta is Señor Gustavo Leigh, the former air force commander. However he views a militant Argentina with great alarm. "It may be dangerous," he said, "but if it were my decision, I would help the British. I would allow them the use of our islands and channels, surreptitiously to shelter and refuel their ships. It was possible that Britain could recover the Falklands by force. If the British attack rapidly and vigorously at the first possible moment, I feel sure they can in the islands. The Argentines do not have the quality as fighters to resist. But if Britain merely blockades the islands and waits for Argentina to negotiate, then I fear she will lose her chance."



Britons told of risks in Argentina

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government last night intensified its warnings to British citizens to leave Argentina if at all possible. A statement broadcast by the BBC World Service said that now that the British naval task force was approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead. British citizens who had not acted upon earlier warnings should consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means, the statement added.

The new warning followed the receipt of death threats by British citizens in South America from what appeared to be an Argentine terrorist organisation. The Foreign Office said that it was taking seriously threats of reprisals against British families if war broke out between Britain and Argentina.

The threats, which were contained in letters sent by an organisation which called itself the Armed Group for the Defence of the Malvinas Islands, were received by British citizens in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

Churches call for UN peace role

The British Council of Churches urged the Government not to enter into a war with Argentina before all possible ways of averting armed conflict had been explored in the United Nations.

It said the Security Council should be reconvened, with Britain proposing that non-military sanctions be imposed against Argentina if it refused to implement the United Nations resolution calling on it to withdraw from the Falklands. If this fails to get the Argentine troops out, a United Nations force should undertake to enforce the resolution, the council said.

It recognised that sovereignty over the Falklands with Britain, and deplored the invasion. Leading article, page 13

Company liquidated

Argentina's biggest finance company has been put into liquidation, the Argentine Central Bank announced. The bank said that the existing deposits of the company, Rio Parana, would be guaranteed, as would any new deposits equivalent to \$112m (£54m) on December 31 last year, nearly twice as much as its nearest rival, Azopardo.

The Central Bank intervened in Rio Parana's affairs last Friday because of irregularities in the company's administration before Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands.

Central Bank sources said that, since the intervention was announced, there had been a run on Rio Parana's deposits. The bank would probably try to sell Rio Parana to another finance company, they added.

Two of Argentina's largest finance companies, Finsur and Credibono, collapsed a year ago.

Tass attacks Britain

The Russians said that the threat of a British invasion was growing, and accused Mrs Thatcher of disregarding world public opinion by counting on military force in the conflict (Michael Binyon wrote from Moscow).

A Tass report from London said that concern was growing in Britain over the militaristic policy of the Thatcher Government, which it said was leading the country towards a military confrontation. The agency also reported from New York that a plan for military operations had been worked out, beginning with a troop landing on South Georgia, and the subsequent conversion of the airstrip to take British Vulcan bombers.

Tass said that, under the cover of America's declared neutrality, attempts were being made to prepare a political cover for Britain, and justify to public opinion the aggression that Britain was now planning. The American press had, according to the agency, been encouraged to launch an unbridled anti-Argentine campaign, and attempts were being made to put "gross pressure" on Latin American countries.

Israel and Egypt find way out of border dispute

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 23

Representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel today reached tentative agreement on a procedure to resolve the long-standing border dispute and said they expected to complete it on Sunday in time for the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai.

If agreement is announced on Sunday, it will not be the definitive demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, but an agreement on how to agree on the final border lines.

No details of the talks were released, but Dr Boutros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said new maps had been reached and were subject to approval by the political leaderships in Egypt and Israel.

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, described the seven-hour negotiations in Cairo as excellent progress. For a diplomat who has been most conservative in his statements since he started the shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem nine

days ago, Mr Stoessel further volunteered: "We hope to have a solution by noon Sunday."

Israel's delegate, Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, said progress was made and expressed the belief that "all will be finished Sunday". Dr Ghali was as positive: "I think we will reach agreement."

American sources close to Mr Stoessel say they are seeking to bring Egypt and Israel to a final agreement in an attempt to give more credibility to the peace pact and thus draw moderate

countries like Jordan into peace talks with Israel.

The seven-hour talks were punctuated by a one-hour meeting between all three delegations. The conference was held in the grand ballroom of the Salam (Peace) Hotel, near Cairo airport. The full session was preceded and followed by bilateral meetings in the rooms of the delegations.

It is not known how the three parties will announce their decision on Sunday, or whether they will meet on Saturday, the Sabbath. A senior Egyptian delegate said it was likely the Egyptians and Israelis would consult by telephone before sunset on Friday and hold off until sunset on Saturday.

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Paris bomb aftermath

Unknown enemy besieges French

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 23

The French Paratroopers were young and wore bright red berets. But they did not welcome visitors to the Beirut apartment just one week ago, together with his young wife who was six months pregnant.

As usual, the assassins were not apprehended, nor does anyone here expect that they will be. Thus, it seems a French suspicion of Syrian involvement in the Ambassador's murder grew - even if the Syrians had little or nothing to do with it.

But the authorities in Damascus clearly sensed that there was something doubly suspicious about the French television documentary that held them culpable for M Delamare's assassination.

The Syrian state radio claimed today that the programme was to have been broadcast from Paris last Saturday - three days after M Delamare's murder - but had been inexplicably delayed until later in the week.

The Syrians, however, had no comment on the Arabic language and pro-Iraqi magazine that appeared to be the target for the Paris car bomb. *Al Watan al-Arabi* has long espoused the Iraqi cause but its latest issue caused raised eyebrows even in Beirut. For it contained a long interview with the leader of the outlawed Syrian Muslim Brotherhood movement in which he threatened to assassinate President Hafez el Assad of Syria.

Whether the French authorities knew this before they expelled the two Syrian diplomats remains to be seen. In the meantime, the only palpable effect of French fears in Lebanon has been made manifest in the United Nations logistics unit at Naqurah, which has transferred 35 of its men to the embassy.

They drove up to the mission in Beirut from the southern Lebanon in the United Nations uniforms and blue berets but changed into French red paratroopers' hats once they entered the compound.

The French Government effected this metamorphosis with the approval of the United Nations in Beirut thus avoiding the impression of turning United Nations troops here into just another Lebanese militia.

Paris: President Mitterrand called in security chiefs to plot tactics to combat the terrorist campaign by Syrian agents against Iraq which has now involved France.

Mr Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, said that the meeting, attended by security service chiefs and an army general, amounted to a "little council of war" after the car bomb in Paris which killed a woman and injured 62.

Damascus has denied involvement, but diplomats said French officials believed the blast was part of a Syrian-inspired campaign to "punish" France for its activities in the Middle East.

OAU fails to end Sahara deadlock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, April 23

The latest effort of the Organisation of African Unity to solve a political deadlock which has paralysed its week-long meeting of three African presidents and ministers from another six countries - ended inconclusively here today.

The OAU remains split by the admission to its membership last February of the self-styled Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), formed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Movement which for years has been fighting a guerrilla war against Moroccan forces in the former Spanish colony of the Western Sahara.

Morocco claims the area, but has agreed to an OAU proposal for a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara. However, deadlock between the two groups has

blocked any progress on implementing the OAU proposals.

The SADR was admitted to OAU membership on orders of Mr Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary-General, who comes from Togo, without consulting the present OAU chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. The result was that all OAU meetings for the last two months have been deadlocked by boycotts by one or another of the opposing groups.

A second OAU summit conference is the obvious way to unscramble this situation. But no OAU state can afford to host such a summit (the OAU rules are that a state proposing a summit must host and pay for it).

Minister escapes jail term

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, April 23

A judge today gave a Cabinet Minister convicted of laziness a suspended prison sentence plus a fine of £100 because the Ministry system that had tempted the official to dip into a charity fund.

Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Kohn said Mr Aharon Abuhazzeira, then mayor of Ramle, may have been misguided because the Ministry of Interior had for many years granted funds to registered charity societies without controlling their disbursement or laying down proper criteria.

The moment the judge left the bench after pronouncing sentence, a female relative of the Moroccan-born minister ululated ecstatically from the back of the court room. Spectators and jurists were patently astonished by the leniency. The minister's elated supporters, who had been kept out of the courtroom by police as a precaution against a riot, danced and sang outside and lifted their hero to their shoulders when he appeared.

Mr Abuhazzeira, the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, said he remained determined to appeal against his conviction to the High Court and to resign from the Cabinet. His designated successor, Mr Aharon Uzzan, said he would restore the Cabinet seat to the party leader as soon as he won his appeal.

Mr Abuhazzeira was sentenced to 30 months jail for paying the family grocer and depositing money in an election fund with cheques from a charity fund he headed in 1977. He was also given sentences of 18 months and three months on counts of breaching trust. All sentences were suspended for two years. Mr Moshe Gabai, treasurer of the charity fund, received a two months suspended sentence.

Judge Ostrovsky-Kohn said she was lenient because "justice would not be done if after years of absolutely no supervision over charity funds, the law would be applied maximally in the first case."

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The Yard's style seen in Indiana

Batesville, Indiana — In a scene reminiscent of the classic film "The Long Walk Home," a group of men in uniform were seen marching through the streets of this small town.

The march was part of a series of lectures given by a group of men in uniform. The lectures were held in a hall in the town.

Jail for niece of Minister

Hannoverburg, — Mrs. Heinrich Fitzgibbon, aged 22, the niece of M. Piet Koonhof, South African Minister of Cooperation and Development, and one of more than a dozen white anti-apartheid activists detained last year, pleaded guilty to violating security laws.

F16s return to service

Washington — The Pentagon said that 109 of the 240 F16 fighters grounded because of possible wing wear were ready to fly again. A spokesman said work was needed on 35 others and 16 of these were grounded. The remaining 96 had not yet been inspected.

Makarios aide imprisoned

Nicosia — Mr. Miltiades Christodoulou, the Cypriot Government's spokesman for 17 years, was jailed for six months for forgery and misappropriation of funds. The 62-year-old former director of the Public Information Office, who resigned after police investigations began last year, pleaded guilty. Mr Christodoulou was a close adviser to the late President Makarios.

Anti-abortion plea to MPs

Mother Teresa, who in Tokyo urged Japanese MPs to lead their country towards peace and joy and away from abortions — which are legal in Japan and are sharply increasing among unmarried women.

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Fighter deal

Delhi — India has agreed to buy the French Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, Mr Venkataraman, the Defence Minister, told the Indian Parliament. He declined to give details of the deal or say how many aircraft were involved but said a letter of intent had been signed.

Springbok flour bombers guilty

Auckland. Two men who buzzed and flour-bombed a rugby match between New Zealand and South Africa last year were found guilty of committing a criminal nuisance and flying below 1,000ft over a populated area. The pilot of the Cessna 172 aircraft, Mark Jones, aged 33, and his passenger, Grant Albert Cole, aged 20, admitted the protest against the controversial tour by The Springboks. They were remanded on bail for sentencing.

Dissident sentenced

Stockholm — An Estonian dissident, Dr Endel Rose, has been sentenced to a year in a labour camp after appeals for strikes in the Soviet Republic of Estonia last year. Estonian exile source said. He was found guilty of spreading slanderous statements about the Soviet Union.

US flag burnt

Seoul — University students burnt a United States flag in an anti-American demonstration in the Kangwon national university in Chunchon, 60 miles northeast of Seoul. Four student leaders were arrested.

Hunger strike threat

Moscow — Four Soviet citizens, denied permission to join their families in the West, said they would stage an indefinite hunger strike at an international religious peace conference to be held here next month.

US prevails on Salvador to pick moderate

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 23

The Reagan Administration today appeared to be on the verge of achieving at least partial success in its efforts to secure a Government in El Salvador acceptable to the United States Congress.

Following strong pressure from the American Embassy in San Salvador, and the personal intervention of Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, right-wing leaders have agreed with the Christian Democrats to name a moderate figure to serve as interim President for the next year.

Considered almost certain to fill the post is Señor Alvaro Magaña, president of a big, semi-private bank and a lawyer with strong liberal leanings.

Señor Magaña's name was one of three suggested by the Salvadorean military leadership, in its efforts to end the political impasse in El Salvador since elections on March 28 produced no clear majority for any party.

The Christian Democrats, the biggest single party with 24 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, were initially isolated by the parties of the right which together controlled a majority, and said that they planned to govern alone.

The right, however, has split over the question of who will serve as interim President until elections are held next year. The leading party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), has said that it is unhappy with Señor Magaña, whom one party official described as "beyond socialism", but its principal partner, the National Conciliation Party, has agreed to side with the Christian Democrats over his appointment.

The agreement to back Señor Magaña for the interim presidency is seen as indicating that the Christian Democrats will be able to secure some major posts in the next cabinet, the composition of which is still being negotiated.

The American Ambassador, Mr Deane Hinton, as well as Mr Haig, have publicly warned that exclusion of the Christian Democrats from the Government would probably cause Congress to cut off military aid to El Salvador.

Differences remain over islands

From John Best, Ottawa, April 23

Differences between France and Canada over the waters surrounding the French islands of St Pierre and Miquelon appeared no closer to a solution today after talks between M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and Canadian leaders.

However, both sides seemed determined not to let the dispute hamper the growth of closer relations between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

M Mauroy is on a five-day visit to Canada, during which trade and industrial cooperation is emerging as a central theme. Among subjects he discussed yesterday with M Pierre Trudeau, Canadian Prime Minister, were French participation in the new European airliner project, the Airbus.

M Mauroy had what Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, called a "slight discussion" with Canadian ministers about the islands, which lie 15 miles off the south coast of Newfoundland.

France is claiming a 200-mile economic zone seaward from the islands, and this conflicts with Canada's own 200-mile zone, proclaimed five years ago. The boundary between the islands and Newfoundland has been settled.

The dinner last night, M Mauroy and Mr Trudeau put aside their differences over maritime boundaries and offered toasts to the future of relations between the two countries frequently troubled in the past by France's special relationship with Quebec.

M Mauroy said the sentiments which united France with French-speaking Canadians, especially those in Quebec, "should not in any way taint our relations with Canada." Mr Trudeau said: "We are arriving at a less romantic and more realistic vision in our relations."

Sweeping win in Malaysia

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 23

Datuk Seri Dr Mahadhir Mohamed opened a new era in Malaysian politics today with an overwhelming electoral victory for his National Front coalition.

With 110 seats for the front and only 11 for the opposition parties he has clearly convinced the electorate he can deliver his promises of clean, smooth government while turning the primary focus from Europe to the Far East and the Third World.

More than 30 seats remain to be declared from Sabah and Sarawak but it seems unlikely that they will return results dissimilar to the peninsula.

The National Front coalition effectively swamped the fundamentalist Muslim Parti Islam Semalaysia (PAS) which had been expected to recover some seats from its disastrous showing in the elections of 1978.

Though many of the votes were close, the party was only able to recover a single seat in the national Parliament for the northern state of Kelantan to leave its standing the same as in 1978, with five seats. Its president was unseated.



Edam Premiere: Bearers carrying cheese in Alkmaar on the opening day of the Dutch town's cheese market season. Holland is the world's leading exporter of cheese.

Tories under fire

Unions join battle on Bill

From Ian Murray, The Hague, April 23

The British Government's proposed trade union legislation represents an attack on the rights of trade unionists throughout the world, Mr Georges Debuigne, the newly-elected president of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), said here today.

In his inaugural address to the confederation's fourth congress, the Belgian trade union leader said that it was essential for trade unionists in other countries to show their solidarity in the fight against any government attempts to limit union rights nationally. These attempts represented a danger to those same rights in other countries.

He said later that he hoped the confederation could help the British TUC in its opposition to the legislation. This could well take the form initially of a direct approach to Belgian ministers to ask the Government to think again as well as making representations to other governments to use their influence on the British government to change its mind.

Mr Debuigne at the same time showed he was not entirely happy with the TUC's anti-Common Market stance. He found it curious that while being a loyal member of the European trade union Movement the TUC had a tendency to want Britain to come out of the Community.

This double standard he felt, made it difficult for the European idea to penetrate the shop floor in Britain. He admitted in his speech that the confederation had lost touch with grass roots opinion in the trade union movement.

The main work of the week-long conference was to agree a 2-page resolution on how best to face the economic crisis in Europe. "Governments in the council must recognize that to overcome their own national problems European approaches are also required", the resolution says. In what looks like a direct dig at Britain it continues: "This is not a question of forgoing national interest but of recognizing that enhanced cooperation is now required to pursue them."

Mr Munnich: West Germany's Social Democrat Congress has been trying to frighten voters who hanker for a conservative government by holding out horror pictures of what is happening in Britain. (Patricia Clough writes).

Delegates met today with the warning by Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, ringing in their ears: "Our people must not come under the rod of those who offer it drastic neo-conservative cures. In other countries — and everyone knew where he meant — they have plunged whole sections of the working class into a new poverty."

Without mentioning Britain by name, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, declared that the result of neo-conservative economic recipes elsewhere had been devastating. They had markedly increased unemployment without achieving growth or stability.

Schmidt's olive branch to pacifists

From Patricia Clough, Munich, April 23

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today, urgently tried to patch up a last-minute rift with the pacifist wing of the Social Democratic Party congress which had threatened to undo a week of efforts for reconciliation.

The Chancellor had unwittingly upset many delegates late last night by implying that they were playing the Soviet Union's game and their views would make war more likely. He stated that if peace movement leaders succeeded in preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles "the Soviet Union would have achieved its most important goal."

He went on to quote a warning by Professor Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, a leading physicist and one of West Germany's most eminent thinkers, that a departure from Nato's missile strategy would be a serious blow to the alliance, destroy the basis for negotiations and could increase the possibility of war later on.

Loud boos rose from all quarters at this last remark and Herr Willy Pieckzyk, the leader of the pacifist minded Young Socialists, took the microphone to say he and others felt personally offended by the Chancellor's remarks.

Herr Schmidt rose later to try to smooth ruffled feelings, saying no offence had been intended. But evidently overnight he had realized that with one blow he could have ruined the atmosphere of mutual respect which both sides had worked hard to build up during the Congress.

Both party leaders and pacifists had taken pains to emphasize that they realized the other side had honourable intentions and wanted peace as much as they; the dispute was merely about the best way to secure it.

So while the party was finishing off internal business today the Chancellor asked to make an unscheduled personal declaration and said he "regretted that any delegate should feel insulted."

"I do not want to suggest that the serious spokesmen of the peace movement are in the service of the Soviet Union," he said. He had merely wanted to make clear the consequences of such a blow for Nato.

The congress last night voted by a clear majority to continue its support for the Nato policy and to reject proposals for a freeze on its missile deployment plans during the American-Soviet negotiations.

Law Report April 24 1982 Queen's Bench Division

Exemplary damages for police assault

White and Another v Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Before Mr Justice Mansfield. Judgment delivered April 23.

Two plaintiffs were awarded £20,000 exemplary damages each in their action against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner for false imprisonment, assault and malicious prosecution for what in his Lordship's view constituted oppressive, arbitrary or unconstitutional behaviour by the police.

The plaintiffs, David and Lucille White, of 150 Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London, claimed damages including exemplary damages for (a) false imprisonment by Police Constable M. K. Peak, PC Vincent Rosser, PC George Lazenby, Sergeant Fred Cummings and WPC Denise Appleton who were acting under the direction and control of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner on September 16, 1976 at Stoke Newington police station; (b) assault by the officers or any of them and officers unknown or unnamed who were acting in the presence of the plaintiffs at the police station; and (c) malicious prosecution by the officers on September 16, 1976.

The basis of the claim was that police officers entered the plaintiffs' home unlawfully, or if under the authority of a search warrant they failed to show the warrant to explain their presence in the house that they unlawfully assaulted the plaintiffs, seized them without lawful excuse or authority falsely imprisoning them for about four or five hours and charged them with assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.

At their trial on indictment one year later the plaintiffs were acquitted on all charges. Mr Justice Mansfield QC and Mrs Myrtle Mhatia for the plaintiffs, Mr Laurence Marshall for the commissioner.

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Blue moon runs rings round the Sun

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, April 23

Those things that are supposed to happen once in a blue moon stand a very good chance of coming true shortly. A massive cloud of volcanic debris swept into the stratosphere is drifting there and expected to turn the Moon blue, the twilight purple and to create green rings round the sun.

The cloud, which now stretches across the Pacific, from Mexico as far as Saudi Arabia, is also expected to have a significant effect on the weather. The cloud is 15 miles above the Earth's surface and is two miles thick.

According to Dr Brian Toon, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) scientist, the cloud could lower the average temperature beneath it by 1°F. "Changes in temperature could range up to 10°F in any given area," he said.

The debris comes from the eruption of the Mexican volcano Mount Chichonal on March 29. The cloud is bigger than any such phenomenon since 1912, and is considered bigger than the cloud left by the eruption of Mount St Helens.

The drop in temperature will probably mean that the winter frosts will arrive in the northern hemisphere earlier than usual. While hovering over the Pacific the cloud has already turned the deep cerulean of the sky over Hawaii a milky and insubstantial blue.

A Nasa pilot flying a U2 reconnaissance aircraft discovered the cloud.

□ Mexico City: An Army patrol has recovered the bones of 30 people killed in the eruption on March 29 of the Chichonal volcano in south-east Mexico, official sources said here. This brings to 52 the official number of dead. General Felix Galvan the Defence Minister, said last week that 2,755 people were still missing. — AFP.

Poland delays picking its fans for World Cup

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 23

This summer's World Cup football contest is proving something of a headache for the Polish Government. Now that Poland has qualified for the competition, a number of fans will have to be allowed to travel to Spain to cheer on the national team but somehow the authorities have to stop people defecting.

Since martial law, according to official accounts, 210 sailors have defected to have 11 members of the Mazowiec dance group and three ambassadors. In addition, several hundred Poles abroad at the time of the declaration of martial law four months ago, when the borders were closed, have not returned home.

The passport procedures for leaving the country are still extremely complex and only a trickle of people have been allowed in the West. However, the martial law authorities have come up with what they believe to be a fail-safe system, designed to weed out possible potential defectors.

First, according to tourist officials, only 1,000 people will be allowed to travel to Spain although they admit that more than 100,000 have expressed a wish to attend the contest.

Secondly, the costs will be extremely high. [Geneva: About 137,000 Poles now in Western Europe, half the total there, want to stay in the West indefinitely or permanently, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, said (AP reports). Asylum seekers numbered 47,000 while another 90,000 had asked for residency permits or an extension of their visitors' visa.

□ Vienna: Herr Erwin Lanc, Austrian Interior Minister, said the United States had agreed to help Austria resolve its Polish refugee problem by taking 1,000 Poles every month (Reuters reports).

Texan bidder walks out of 'Daily News' talks

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, April 23

The Texan millionaire who has been negotiating to buy the Daily News in New York broke off negotiations with the unions last night, three days before the deadline for agreement expires.

Mr Edward Silver, the lawyer representing Mr Joseph Albritton, stalked away from the negotiating table saying the unions were not convinced of the urgency of their situation.

"I am of the opinion that unless and until the unions realize that the Daily News is shutting down there is no possibility of negotiations permitting Albritton to buy the Daily News," said Mr Theodore Kheel, the lawyer for the unions, accused Mr Albritton of giving the impression that his demands for a two-year pay freeze were non-negotiable.

He said that Mr Albritton was trying to buy the paper at no cost which was exactly what people did when they held up aircraft.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, rival of the News, is hovering in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him. Mr Bertram Powers, the head of the printers' union, said that he had telephoned Mr Murdoch and asked him to make a formal offer for the News. Mr Murdoch told him that he was not offering to buy the News, or better, if the offer lapsed.

The Chicago Tribune Company, which owns the News, has been remarkably unwilling, however, to entertain an offer from Mr Murdoch so far. It has denied Mr Albritton as the buyer of last resort.

This morning the Post suggests that the Chicago company will be unable to afford to close it down. Under new technology contracts negotiated some time ago the printers were given guarantees of lifetime employment. They would undoubtedly sue to ensure that the paper was not closed.

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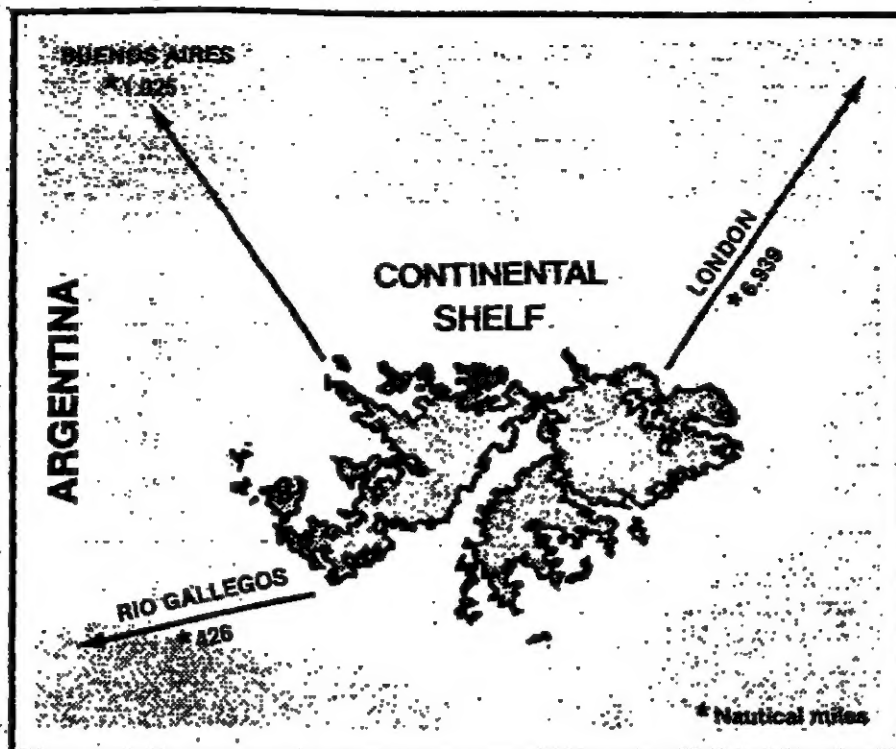
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حزب العمال

ADVERTISEMENT

Some facts you may want to know about the Malvinas and have probably never been told.



The Malvinas are a group of islands off the coast of Argentina. The British call them the Falklands. They were discovered on April 7, 1504 by the famous Florentine navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Held by Spain from 1600 until 1811

Spain held legal rights to the Islands from January 24, 1600 until February 11, 1811. These rights were never formally disputed by any other nation during that period.

However, in the mid-1700's, "Squatters" from France and England enjoyed brief stays in the Islands. Frenchmen from St. Malo (hence the name "Malouines") settled there between 1764 and 1767, but left as a result of the enforcement of Article 6 of the "Pacto de Familia" between Spain and France.

The British moved into the Islands around 1765, were expelled by the Spaniards in February 1768, returned in 1771, and left again on May 20, 1774. Spain then placed the Islands under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires.

Between 1774 and 1811, Spain appointed nine successive governors of the Malvinas. On March 18, 1811, the last of these governors, Gerardo Bondas, was instructed by his government to abandon the Islands.

Argentina became an independent nation in July 1816, taking over the territories formerly ruled by Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Malvinas remained unoccupied until 1820 when the government of Buenos Aires commissioned an American named David Jewitt to take them over. Jewitt had joined the Argentine Navy "to serve the great cause of American independence." He arrived in the Islands commanding the Argentine Frigate "Heroína" on November 2, 1820 and informed the Government of Buenos Aires that he had "taken possession of the Islands in the name of the country to which they belong by natural law."

In 1822 Luis Vernet, an entrepreneur from Hamburg, persuaded the Argentine government to grant him sealing and fishing rights. In 1829 Vernet was appointed Governor.

By 1830, the Malvinas were undisputedly a part of Argentina.

1833: By Jingo, We've Done It

On January 2, 1833, the British occupied the Islands by force. They ordered the Argentines out and forbade them to return.

Until April 2, 1882, any Argentine visiting the Islands had to show his return ticket on arrival.

In 1851, the British granted the "Falkland Islands Company" a virtual monopolistic control over the Islands' economy.

This company profited handsomely until recently. Although its fortunes are certainly on the wane, it has always been a stumbling block in the negotiations between Britain and Argentina.

Second Class Citizens

The population of the Island is divided in two categories: The locals — who call themselves "Kelpers" after the seaweed that grows in abundance off-shore — and the British.

The latter includes governmental officials, high ranking officers of the Falkland Island Co., radio operators, etc.

The "Kelpers" have historically been excluded from the more relevant jobs, are not considered British citizens and are only allowed to visit Great Britain once every two years and for a short period of time.

The highest ranking authorities of the Archipelago are appointed directly by London.

The islanders are second class citizens. They have no right of "Abode" in Great Britain unless they are grandchildren of British citizens.

Dwindling Population

In 1937 nearly 3,000 people inhabited the Islands. Today less than 1,800 remain.

Many Islanders emigrated when they realized that there was little future left for them under British rule.

Britain has never shown an active interest in the Islands. There are no proper hospitals nor educational facilities. Many children from Malvinas have to attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. Many sick Islanders have been restored to health at hospitals in mainland Argentina.

A British ship arrives at the Islands once every three months.

The only airstrip on the Islands was built by Argentina which has, since 1972, maintained the only regular air service to and from the continent, thus providing the only real link between the Malvinas and the rest of the world.

All the fuel for the islands is supplied by the Argentine Petroleum company.

Argentine teachers have been working on the Islands for nearly ten years.

All of these efforts by Argentina were commended by the United Nations (Resolution 3160 of December 14, 1973).

Give Us—And Them—A Chance

Argentina has not regained the Islands to inflict injury or loss on the local inhabitants, nor to modify their lifestyle.

Argentina does not wish to force anyone to change their citizenship. After all, a community of 17,000 British subjects lives peacefully and has prospered in Argentina.

Argentina is willing to negotiate a special statute for the Islanders that will guarantee their interests and preserve their rights.

Furthermore, Argentina is willing to grant special rights and economic assistance that will create better conditions for the development of the economy and the welfare of the Islanders.

A Colony?—You Decide

Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation by member states administering non-autonomous territories to report regularly to the Secretary General on the conditions in these territories.

Complying with this obligation, Great Britain has periodically submitted reports on the Malvinas to the Secretary General, thus recognizing the colonial status of this territory.

On December 20, 1960, resolution 1514 (XV) of the general assembly established the need to put an immediate end to colonialism.

As a result of this resolution, a special committee was set up to deal with cases of de-colonization. This committee of 24 members included the Malvinas Islands in the list of territories to be de-colonized.

In 1965, the General Assembly issued resolution 2065 (XX) which declared the Malvinas a colony, acknowledged the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain and urged both governments to initiate negotiations without further delay.

Put It On The Back Burner, Chum

Britain has consistently stalled on the discussions. For the past 17 years almost no progress has been made.

British negotiators have delayed, procrastinated and refused to take decisions conducive to a reasonable agreement. Always polite, but hardly ever constructive.

By 1975 Argentina was losing its patience. The government recalled its Ambassador from London and asked the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires to leave.

However, two years later, talks were resumed at Argentina's initiative.

In 1981, at the United Nations, Argentina warned the United Kingdom that it would not allow the Malvinas to continue as a British Colony and asked for renewed and serious negotiations.

Argentina made a final diplomatic proposal in February of this year. It suggested that a permanent committee be set up to deal with the matter. The United Kingdom did not accept this proposal.

What Happened At Leith

Leith is a tiny settlement on the Island of San Pedro in the South Georgias, a dependency of the Malvinas. It was once a whaling station. The factory is still there, obsolete and unused for many years.

An Argentine entrepreneur by the name of Constantino Davidoff was awarded a formal contract to dismantle the factory and sell it off as scrap. The British government was aware of this contract and requested Mr. Davidoff to furnish a list of the personnel that would be involved in the job. Mr. Davidoff complied with this request.

On arrival, Mr. Davidoff's group of 43 workmen hoisted the Argentine flag, which caused yet another diplomatic point of contention. But the British sent the HMS Endurance to evict the Argentines from the Island.

The Argentine Navy responded by sending the ship "Bahia Paraiso" — a vessel used for supplying its scientific bases in the Antarctic — to prevent the eviction.

On March 30, news from London indicated that the nuclear submarine Superb had left Gibraltar for the Antarctic together with a conventional submarine. London's Independent Television Network program "News at 10" said that, as well as the subs, a Royal Navy tanker was also on its way.

On April 2, Argentina reacted to this impending aggression by occupying the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. The occupation of the islands was carried out without a single loss of life to the British. The Union Jack was lowered, neatly folded, and returned to the outgoing governor. The British then countered by sending a huge Naval force, including nuclear-powered submarines and two aircraft carriers. They proclaimed a 200-mile war zone around the Islands and threatened to "shoot first" at any Argentine ship found in this zone.

The threat of all out war is therefore the end result of a series of escalating responses to a relatively minor incident in the South Georgias.

After 17 fruitless years of negotiations to gain back what had been unfairly taken from her, Argentina finally decided to reclaim control of the Malvinas. The incident at Leith was simply the straw that broke the camel's back.

28 Million Argentines Recover the Malvinas

The question of the Malvinas has little or nothing to do with whatever government happens to be in power in Argentina.

Not all the Argentines share the same views on politics or on economics, much less on governments, but we all share the same view on the Malvinas. About this there should be no mistake. The Malvinas are a common national cause.

Sorry

Argentina does not bear a grudge against Britain or its people. There are over 100,000 Argentines of British descent in Argentina. Britain has investments worth billions of dollars in our country. Britain has played a significant role in the making of modern Argentina.

For almost 150 years, the Malvinas issue has embittered the relationship between two nations that have many things in common.

We are a peaceful people. We have not fought a war since the Mid-19th century, but we firmly believe that what is ours, is ours. Sorry.

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The Times Cook

Rising through the rye

A most agreeable feature of *The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread* which is to be published on Monday is that it contains an extraordinary diversity of views on what constitutes good bread.

The book is a product of the paper's campaign for real bread, and 40 cookery writers, bakers and celebrities have contributed two hundred recipes. The selection of loaves and opinions, plain and fancy, is a stimulating one. Chapters on where to buy good flour and on basic bread-making techniques are especially useful, and the merits of bran, organically grown cereals and other wholesome topics are thoroughly aired. But what shines through all the contributions is the infectious pleasure people take in baking and eating their own bread.

The recipes include novelties like wholemeal croissants from the Good Housekeeping Institute, and old recipes like Bobby Freeman's mixed grain maslin bread. Doris Grant, of Grant loaf fame, explains her time-saving one-raise recipe. Elizabeth David offers rice bread, Jane Grigson suggests walnut granary bread, and Caroline Conrad chooses chappatis. And for those who are not bitten by the bran bug, much less a desire to experiment with barley, rye or maize flours, there are plenty of ways to use white flour.

from Aphrodisiac milk bread to Zopf, a traditional Swiss Sunday loaf.

The following recipe, taken from the book, is for Cranks cheese baps. The liquid added to the dry ingredients is described as warm, and as in all yeast raised recipes this means around 40°C/104°F - half boiling, half cold water will be about right.

Lunch in one of the Cranks chain of vegetarian restaurants is my idea of real treat. A bowl of mixed salad and one of their cheese baps makes a very satisfying meal. *The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread* says that this is one of the most popular of all Crank's recipes. The baps are served split, buttered and filled with mustard and cress.

Cranks' cheese baps

Makes six
15 g (½ oz) fresh yeast
1 teaspoon honey
300 to 350 ml (½ to ¾ pint) warm water
450 g (1 lb) wholemeal flour
1 teaspoon sea salt
1 free range egg, beaten
255 g (9 oz) Cheddar cheese, grated

Mix the yeast and honey in a small bowl with 150 ml (¼ pint) of the warm water. Leave in a warm place for about 10 minutes to froth.

Mix the flour with the salt. (In very cold weather, warm the flour slightly.) Pour the yeast mixture into the flour, add the egg, and gradually add the remaining water, mixing well by hand. Knead the dough for about five minutes. Cover with a cloth and leave in a warm place for about one hour to double in size.

Knock down the dough and knead lightly. Roll out on a lightly floured surface to a rectangle 38 by 25 cm (15 by 10 inches). Sprinkle a third of the cheese over the centre one-third of the dough. Fold the left hand third of the dough over the cheese. Sprinkle another third of the cheese over the double thickness of dough, then fold the right hand side of the dough over to cover the cheese completely. Roll out and cut out 10 cm (4 inch) rounds. Place on a floured baking sheet and brush lightly with milk. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and leave for about another 30 minutes to rise again.

Bake the baps in a pre-heated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for about 25 minutes. Cool the baps on a wire tray.

The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread, Michael Bateman and Heather Meisner, is published by Rodale Press, price £12.95.

Shona Crawford Poole

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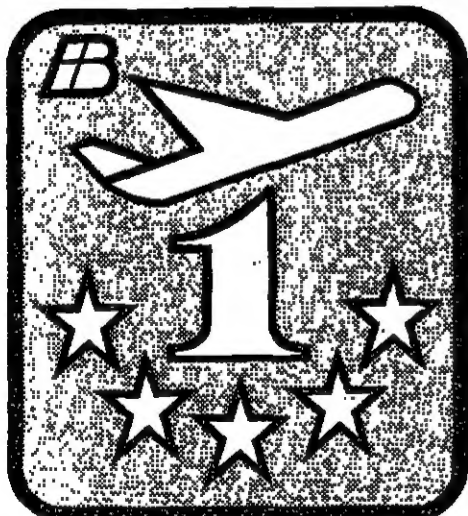
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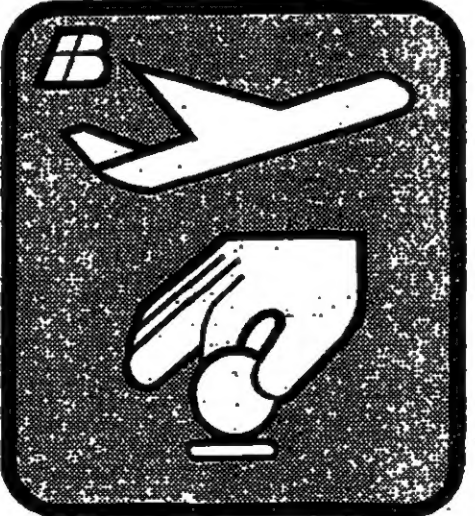
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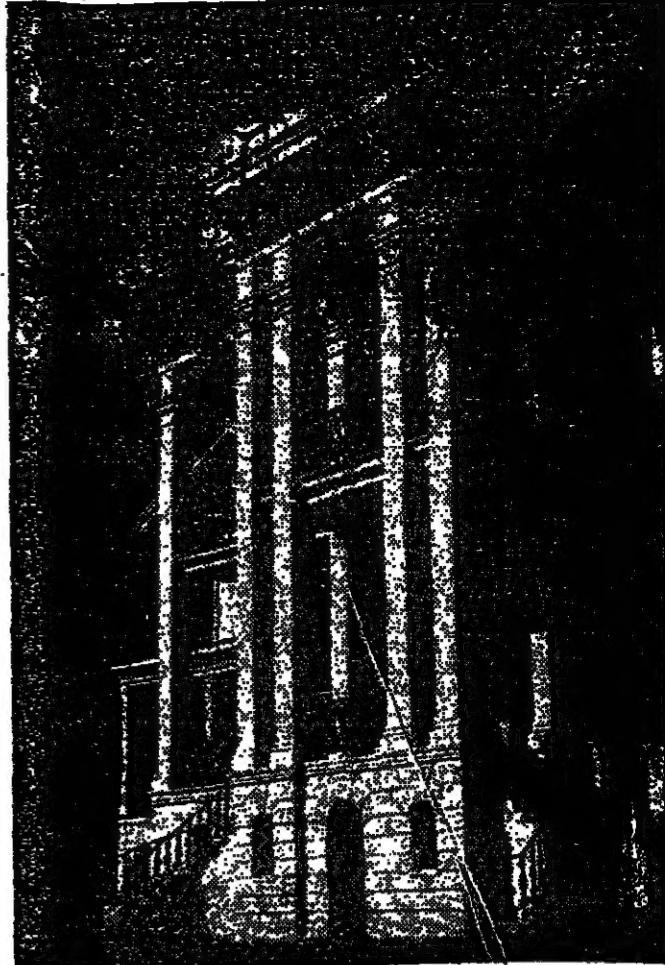
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Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole
Dixie/Richard Williams

The Bourbon Street parade



Nottoway Plantation Home, built by sugar planter John Hampden Randolph of Virginia in 1857.

Louisiana is conscious of its reputation - jazz, Spanish moss, breakfast in eight courses - and works hard to fulfill the traveller's preconceptions.

In New Orleans, the prudish spirit which shut down the brothels of Storyville in 1917 has long been extinguished, even reversed. Topsy-turvy, bottomless bars, girl bars and boy bars ("24 Boys On Hand") now flourish on balconied Bourbon Street alongside rooms in which decrepit veterans and bored youngsters crank out bluesprinted Dixieland for the tourist trade.

On a gentler note, the legendary breakfast at Brennan's begins with a bourbon-spiked milk punch, its remaining courses lubricated by wine under the envious gaze of blue-rimmed coach parties queuing for tables. The city's best value is probably its streets: the one named Desire went out of commission some years ago, but its sisters still clang up and down St Charles Avenue at a satisfyingly relaxed pace, opening up a cross-section view of the city's considerable history, from the steeple of the French Quarter to the opulence of residential Audubon Park.

Evidence is everywhere that New Orleans is on its way to joining Dallas and Atlanta as one of the capitals of the prosperous New South. Oil from the Gulf of Mexico has brought investment in a giant Superdome, fit for football championships, and in a sprightly shopping district which, according to our hilariously downbeat guide, will shortly contain "Pucci, Gucci, all them 'oochy' guys".

Still, for all its undeniable head-on-west along Interstate Highway 10, crossing the Mississippi by Sunshine Bridge and taking US Highway 1 to White Castle, where, just a bugle-call from the levee holding back the river, they will find a house called Nottoway.

Behind the curving steps, raised porch, tall windows and white Greco-Italian columns of Nottoway's deceptively narrow antebellum facade lie no fewer than 64 rooms arranged in a labyrinth of corridors, balconies and galleries. Somewhere within these is the White Ballroom, where the magic begins.

Other rooms in other countries possess the qualities of a time machine; somewhere, perhaps, there is even one to match the potency of the White Ballroom. Entered at dusk by the light of candles flickering from its crystal chandeliers, the ballroom becomes again the location chosen by the house's first owner, the sugar planter John Hampden Randolph, to bring his eight daughters out into Louisiana society.

Many layers of creamy paint, most of them original, invite the feet to glide across the glossy wooden floor; marble mantles, cypress columns and delicate plaster friezes reduce the modern visitor to a rapt silence, the better to catch imagined echoes of long-ago music, laughter and rustling silk.

Completed in 1857, Nottoway's singular power is drawn from its combination of immense conception with domestic intimacy. The extraordinary fidelity of its restoration, which at present extends throughout a third of the rooms, is the work of Arlin Dease, a young designer who has made such projects among Louisiana's long neglected great houses his speciality. Nottoway represents the pinnacle of his art: he bought the house two years ago, when a mere couple of rooms were inhabited and the rest were mothballed; it is now his home, and its refurbishment will be finished in 1984.

Dease's accomplice in this grand design is Stephen Saunders, the house's curator, an art history graduate who leads small parties from room to room, delivering an articulate and affectionate commentary which fills the place with the characters and life of its brief golden age, terminated at intervals by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Like many such plantation houses, Nottoway has rooms to let by night, furnished as closely as possible to Randolph's original schemes, in some cases with original pieces. The rates are \$75 for a single room and \$100 for a double, which scarcely seems excessive for a night in paradise.

Nottoway is the San Simeon of plantation houses; others are more modest and occasionally drab, although Houmas House, on the river near Natchez, has a fine garden with fronds of grey-green Spanish moss hanging dolorously from huge oaks, seeming to weep for a vanished era. The charmingly named Shadows-on-the-Teche is an unusual example of such a house in an urban location (its builder owned several plantations and planned his residence at their centre, which turned out to be New Iberia), its garden

falling steeply down to the bayou, brown, sluggish

A suitable corrective to such dewy-eyed nostalgia might be an early morning boat trip on the Terrebonne swamp, with Annie Miller, a retired fur-trapper who summons alligators by name at feeding time and whose keen eyes spot a bald eagle perched majestically in a tree-top a mile away or a camouflaged chicken-snake dozing on a branch a couple of feet above the heads of unsuspecting visitors. Egrets, herons and dozens of other species turn the swamp into an ornithologist's dream, or a casting for George Lowery's *Louisiana Birds* (which Mrs. Miller keeps handy in her ice-box, next to meat for the alligators). The trip is an unforgettable

three hours, and cost \$35 per couple.

Reaching into a darker past is the Rural Life Museum run by Louisiana State University on the Burden Research Plantation, where antebellum life has been recreated, using original materials and artefacts, in the sort of detail familiar to viewers of *Roots*, slave cabins and all.

British Airways Tri-Stars fly directly from Gatwick to New Orleans three times a week. Super-Ape tickets, bookable up to 21 days in advance, are from £325 return. Sovereign Holidays offer fly-drive packages, two-centre holidays, cruises on the Mississippi and a Deep South coach tour, with other options available from Enterprise and Speedbird.

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Making yourself at home at work

Storing people is wrong. That, in essence, is the message put across by a display of furniture called Home Office, launched this week by designer Johnny Grey. You have only to look round the average office to see his point — the more functional, the surroundings, the greyer the work produced in them, even when "personalized" by the engulfing, Wyndhamesque rubber plant.

So Home Office is Johnny Grey's solution. It is a collection of highly individual pieces that would make an office seem like home or could be used at home to perform the functions of an office — more and more necessary as the forecast is that most executives will eventually be working from home, plugged into Control via their mini terminals.

There are conference tables that are as handsome as dining tables, trestle tables that would provide extra storage when needed, but will store when not, a drinks cabinet (as vital as a golf course for high level deals) with a fridge in the middle, a specially designed two-level table to accommodate an electronic keyboard.

"Systems do five things badly and nothing very well," says Johnny Grey. "My idea is that each design should accomplish one function perfectly."

Not only do they work well, they also, look splendid. The combination of blonde ash, black lacquer and red acrylic and coated steel is stimulating, the shapes of the furniture more decorative than is normally associated with an office.

People have become used to furniture being all texture and surface and no shape. I am trying

to discover a new ornamental language but within a contemporary reference," says Grey. "If you have objects that have nothing peculiar about them, you can't love them. You can't love something that is just a box."

That is a relatively revolutionary idea to those brought up to believe that good design is all function and no unnecessary decorative bits, but although decorative Grey's furniture has immense strength and power — the result of an initial training in architecture, which he abandoned after seven years to set up his own furniture business, having run an antiques business part-time while he was at college.

He began five years ago by making furniture and accessories for kitchens and has created many original kitchen designs to individual commission. The range of office furniture is, he says, the first time that he has designed, for "an unknown client."

Designing was one thing. Getting prototypes made was quite another. A British furniture manufacturer, with their usual self-protective instinct for not sticking their necks out, were not willing to attempt to put Home Office into production.

So, with Robin Guild, director of Homeworks, the interior designers and furnishers, he set up a cooperative of manufacturers — three making the woodwork, others being responsible for the lacquer, metal, lighting, lamp shades and handles.

Many of the components were evolved specially for Home Office — turned acrylic handles, for instance, were a new concept, and Stanley Plastics, who make



It makes him very proud to be a little cloud — particularly when the floating suspension system, instead of a balloon, is a very smart umbrella in metallic gold or silver matt lame, £21 (£1 p&p) from Sylvia's, 25 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Pooh, 18in high by Pedigree, £18.55 from Harrods.

Growth industry in the house

New for home decorators: a sachet of chemical which helps to remove and prevent mould, mildew and fungus on walls and textiles deals with black spots created by condensation on windows.

Make it up in one litre of water, scrub on, allow a few hours to kill the fungus, clean off and apply a new coat to ward off further growth. Called Fungo, it is available in 40p sachets in hardware shops or in 100 ml bottles (to make 10 litres) at £2.20 from Dax Products Ltd., 76 Cyprus Road, Nottingham NG3 5ED. Telephone 0602 42334.

New for travellers: *Health on Holiday*, by George Dicks published by the British Medical Association. The booklet deals with coping with jet lag, avoiding

car sickness, recommended jabs, insurance and reciprocal health arrangements in the EEC and various heat disorders and bites.

Useful for business travellers as well as holiday makers, the booklet is available from chemists at 50p or (with an extra 15p p&p) from Family Doctor Publications, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1 9JP.

New for top toddlers: a children's shop specializing in stylish Continental design for the up-to-sevens. Prices from £5.20 for a matching T-shirt and shorts, well-cut and in attractive, bright colours. Lots of accessories and an emphasis on natural fibres. A play area with video keeps the children happy while mothers browse. Piccolo is at 18a, Winchester Street, Salisbury.

Back to school with some new-style tuck — very realistic but in totally non-latching plastic: orange slice key ring, stick of celery or fatty bar biccies, chocolate block note pad, each £1.05 plus 35p p&p from The Tree House, 237 Kensington High Street, W8 and the newly opened Tree House in the Garden, 275 Camden High Street, NW1.

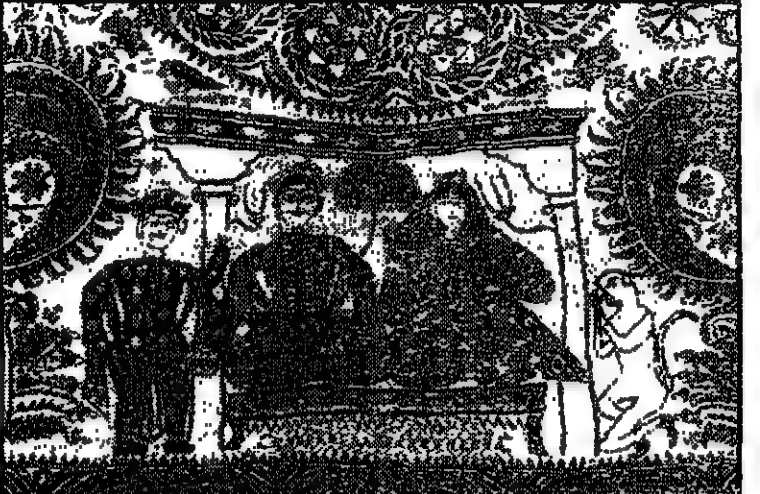
Cottoning on to India of the seasons

An exhibition of textiles which represents several years of travelling around India opened this week at Josie Graham's textile gallery at 10 Eccleston Street, London SW1.

The traveller is Lisbet Holmes and all the textiles she has collected are based on rural Indian life, celebrating the passing of the seasons and their festivals, as well as domestic celebrations.

There are embroidered covers from Chamba and the Pahari hills whose designs were drawn by the court artists of the day and are very like the miniature paintings of the region. Embroidered quilts from Bengal are made from worn out clothes decorated with coloured threads taken from the borders of dhotis and saris.

All the textiles are for sale at prices ranging from £10 to £3,800, and the exhibition will continue until May 14.



Detail of a 3ft square embroidered Kantha from Jessore district, East Bengal, late nineteenth century, depicting Rama, Sita and Hanuman. Left: applied canopy from Kutch; 19th century, 4ft 8in x 4ft 10in. £320. Both in the exhibition of Indian Folk textiles at 10 Eccleston Street, SW1.

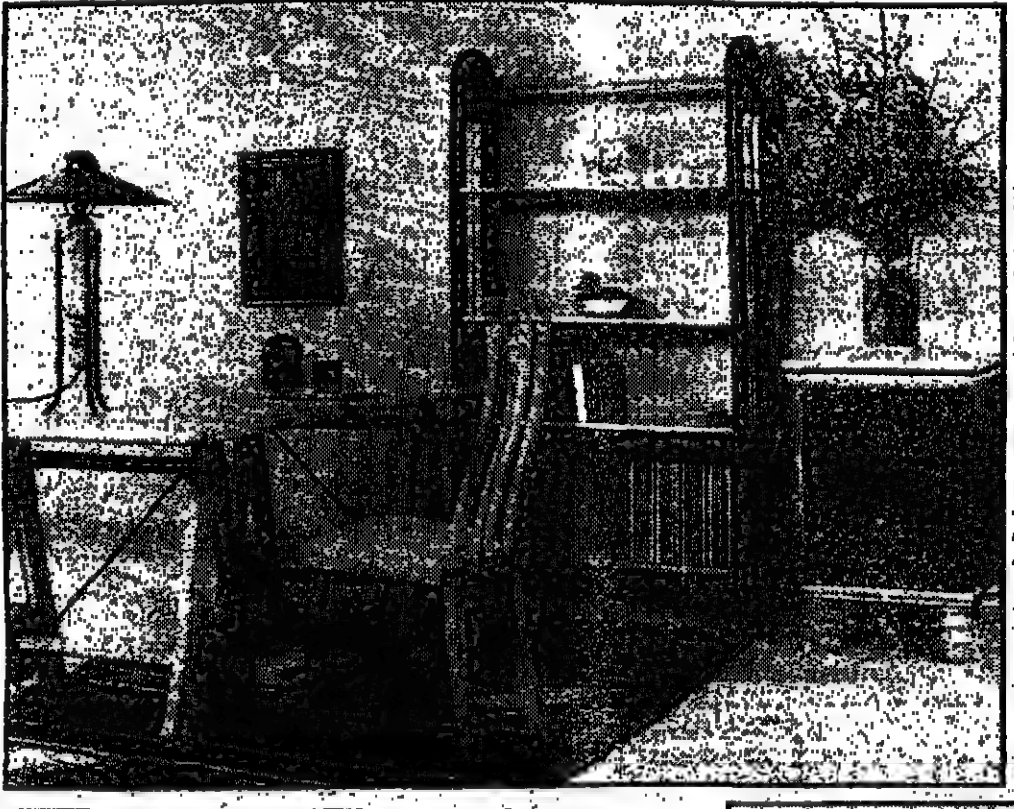
For your delight

Embroiderers, I am told, are always searching for patterns, and if you are among them you will be glad to know of two collections of motifs — the first of a series called *These For Your Delight*.

The first is a small portfolio of 20 floral motifs which can be included for organizing the designs into borders or all-over patterns. The second is a group of bird and animal sampler motifs, originally worked by young girls in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They are charted on graph paper with 8 squares to the inch and are intended to be transferred to even-weave linen or canvas. Both can be used by embroiderers who would like to devise their own patterns, but do not feel capable of the basic drawing. Suggestions are included for organizing the designs into borders or all-over patterns.

The collections have been gathered by Joan Edwards who also produces an attractive range of booklets on the history of various styles of embroidery. The subjects covered are Berlin Work, Black Work (each £1.25), Embroidery 1900 to 1950 (£1.40) and Gertrude Jekyll, Embroiderer, Gardener and Craftsman (£1.60).

This Small Books series is available (each with 25p p & p) from Bayford Books, PO Box 10, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2JB, telephone 0306 882588. The embroidery and sampler motifs, also from Bayford Books, are £2.25 each, plus 25p p & p.



Above: Trestle table in ash with red epoxy coated steel struts, £579; desk lamp with matt black shade and turned ash stand on hinged supports, £179; adjustable shelves, £861; two drawer filing cabinet in ash and black lacquer with red acrylic handles, £580.

Above right: Two-level solid ash table for electronic keyboard and VDU display systems. The two platforms are interchangeable to take a typewriter, £593.

Left: Bookcase with adjustable shelves has glass fronts held in position by red epoxy coated steel, £3,976.

Right: Drinks cabinet with centre fridge compartment and mirrored back, acid-etched with the pattern of a heartbeats, £1,987. All in the Home Office range by Johnny Grey.

Flood your garden — with wave after wave of autumn colour

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Starting in October and all through November you'll have Mums that erupt into colourful, masses of yellow, rose pink, red, orange/brocade and white. You'll enjoy giant sized MUMS, remove all the smaller buds from each stem leaving the strongest to develop into a magnificent flower. These freshly-started young plants will grow in 2-3in this year and produce giant MUMS starting this Autumn.

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Planting of aquatic plants in pools is best done in the next four or five weeks, but of course you must first have your pool.

Fortunately, with prefabricated plastic pools of various shapes and sizes, and butyl and other lining materials, installation need be a matter of mere hours.

Most good garden centres stock these pools and liners. But in case of difficulty they and pool accessories, plants and fish may be obtained from Wildwoods Water Gardens, Theobalds Park Road, Enfield, London.

So too with the installation of water for fountains and pumps to create cascades or waterfalls. Plastic pipes and couplings and submersible pumps, also submersible

Gardening / Roy Hay

Planning for a bigger splash

Floodlights have revolutionized the installation of these features.

If you plan to install a pool, consider siting it so that water and electricity can be taken to it together with the minimum of difficulty. Submersible pumps and lights nowadays are powered by a transformer which gives a safe 24-volt output. There are various types of pump: those which only push water up to tumble down again to form a waterfall and those which will operate a fountain. Larger pumps will do both at the same time.

The Hozelock Minicascade at about £32 will give a fountain over 3ft high falling in a circle 30in across, or pump water for a waterfall. Their Varjet at about £50 will do both at once and the fountain can be adjusted to give four jet patterns. Full particulars of these pumps, pool lighting, hose fittings and various sprinklers are obtainable from Hozelock Ltd, Haddenham, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

A garden pool, or if your garden is on a slope, a series of pools, is a delightful feature but not to be under-

taken lightly. Thought must be given to the installation because, although the ground may slope, the actual pools must be level, otherwise there will be an ugly few inches of poolside showing above the water level. Then one should try to so arrange the pool that there is a margin around it capable of being flooded easily to accommodate moisture loving or bog plants such as primulas, *Iris kaempferi*, catbas, *trilliums* and *scillies*.

Planting the pool itself has to be done with discretion. Seek advice from pool specialists or from books about water gardens. It is easy to overstock a pool with too many water lilies or with fish. It is also important to have a balanced planting of oxygenating plants in the pool for the well being of the fish.

people have given up having greenhouses because the glass is regularly smashed by vandals.

One answer is shatterproof plastic sheeting: galvanized wire netting or welded wire mesh laminated between two sheets of clear polythene plastic sheeting. It is strong and relatively cheap and available also in panels of various sizes and as a greenhouse or frame, size can be adapted to suit your requirements, from Flexi-buildings, Unit 6, West Street, Sharnbrook, Barnet, Oxfordshire.

The material is not as attractive looking as glass but you can grow plants underneath it and it is the answer to the vandalism problem.

This has been a fairly late spring, for which most gardeners are grateful because it has not encouraged premature growth and flowering which would almost surely have suffered by nasty frosts. But, of course, the soil has been slow to warm up and we should not be in a hurry for a week or so to put mulches on our borders or around our strawberries or soft fruits. A mulch, whether of peat, half-decayed leaves, spent hops, dried bracken or straw, sawdust, or indeed any other material acts like a cellular blanket to the soil.

It impedes the penetration of sun heat during the day and restricts the amount of stored-up heat arising from the soil at night. This tends to slow down growth and, when strawberry plants are in flower they may be

blackened by frost over mulched ground whereas over bare ground the rising soil warmth might well have warmed off several degrees of frost.

Heat of course penetrates the ground by day and rises from it by night more quickly if the soil is moist because water is a good conductor of heat whereas air (in between the soil particles) is not. So keep your strawberry beds moist, compact and weed free at flowering time.

Recently I was surprised to hear from several people that cymbidiums, to me the most delightful of orchids, were not easy plants for the amateur because it could be difficult to persuade to flower year after year. This comment I think originated from an orchid dealer — why I do not understand. I and many friends have never had any difficulty in growing cymbidiums for many years.

I consider them to be the easiest of all orchids, provided one can give them a minimum night temperature of 45° to 50°F, to keep them growing gently all the year round and give them a few liquid feeds during the growing period. Our few plants take the rough with the smooth in our greenhouse, flower regularly and produce more pseudo-bulbs each year so that we are gradually increasing our stock.

Furthermore, they flower for a month or more in a cool room indoors and of course a cymbidium with four or five spikes of up to a dozen flowers gives one a great deal of one upmanship and much personal pride and pleasure. For small greenhouses or small rooms, the miniature cymbidiums which have come to the fore in recent years are very popular.

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The Falklands crisis/Divided loyalties in Buenos Aires, political manoeuvres in London

How Argentina's Brits are bearing up

by Tony Emerson, special correspondent in Buenos Aires

For the 17,000 British subjects in Argentina and about 100,000 of British descent who speak English as a first language and lead a British way of life, the events of this month have been a nightmare. Unlike the leader writers of *La Prensa* or *The Times* who have a comfortably blinkered conviction that all the right is on their side, the British community in Argentina understand both points of view and fear that the damage done by enforcing either will greatly outweigh the benefits that might accrue to the enforcer.

This, of course, is a non-political attitude, but the British in Argentina have always eschewed politics and followed Dr Johnson's dictum that man is never more innocently employed than when making money. Indeed, the Anglican Cathedral in Buenos Aires is opposite the Stock Exchange.

For such an apolitical community the main desire is to be allowed to go about one's own business without disturbance. This desire was not respected by the guerrilla groups in the early 1970s who disrupted the prosaic university studies of the young Anglo-Argentines and kidnapped or blackmailed the wealthier parents to provide finance for their cause. So when the military reaction was under way in 1976 the British community were very relieved and quite prepared to overlook violations of human rights — especially as their rights had only been violated by the guerrillas.

In this they were at variance with the courageous stand taken by the journalists of the English language newspaper, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, but they continued to take the *Herald* for the social news and the syndicated cartoons.

The British community also supported the theory, if not always the practice, of the open economy preached by Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, economy minister for the first five years of military rule. Indeed, one of the few points of agreement between the *Buenos Aires Herald* and the *Review of the Economics*, the two community papers, was their support for "Dr Joe".

When, therefore, General Galtieri took office and appointed as his chief ministers an orthodox monetarist, Dr Roberto Alemann, and a former representative of British companies, Dr Nicor Costa Mendez, relations



Catching a soldier's eye: a non-military encounter in downtown Buenos Aires.

between the Government and the British community could not have been better.

In one respect that relationship paid off, for on April 2 no sooner had the Argentine Government announced the invasion of the Falklands than it published a decree which specifically forbade the committing of injury or insult to the persons or property of British and English speaking residents of Argentina. Officers of the Argentine Army would be repressed with the full vigour of the law, and as human rights activists would testify, that vigour could be quite something.

In many cases police were sent to do guard duty outside British houses or in British farms, but anti-British feeling was so negligible that farmers soon began to grumble about the extra mouths to feed in the shape of their uniformed guards.

For the Argentines did not feel that going into the lands was a particularly anti-British act, and all of them bent over backwards to apologize to Britain for the inconvenience that the invasion might have caused.

Nevertheless the psychological blow to the British community was profound: their country of origin and

their country of adoption were at odds. Not many tried to defend the Argentine action, though all understood the motives and feelings which had led up to it in their quest for minimum disturbance they hoped that the British would come to a commercial arrangement that might even bring business their way.

When the British Government's reaction became known, most indignation was directed at the 1,800 Falklanders and the company which orchestrated their lobby, for it was felt that they had put into jeopardy 10 times their number of compatriots. If we can live happily under Argentine rule, ran the argument, why can't they?

The next shock came when the British Government asked all Her Majesty's subjects to leave Argentina. The British community as-

sumed this to be a political ploy until subsidiaries of firms based in Britain ordered their British subjects to go. In the words of *The Review of the Economics* they refused to believe that the two countries were governed by such power-mad lunatics that they would go to war. Unpleasant telegrams crossed the Atlantic threatening disciplinary action or dismissal for those employees who did not obey.

By now the regular listeners to the BBC World Service were astonished to discover the country of their adoption being marked with the stigmas of Nazism, Fascism and dictatorship: such descriptions were particularly bizarre to a community which had produced nearly two and a half thousand volunteers for Britain in the Second World War. They knew that the government

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADVICE

The following message to Britons in Argentina was being broadcast from last night on the BBC's World Service:

Now that the British task force is approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead which should be taken into account by all British citizens remaining in Argentina. Those who have not so far acted upon earlier warnings are asked to consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means.

was not democratic, but they never felt that they lived under a dictatorship in fact they had more liberties curtailed under elected governments than under military ones.

A further strain on relations with the mother country was the case of the Rt. Rev. Richard Curtis, the Anglican Bishop. He had volunteered to fly to the Falklands with a deputation of British farmers in order to explain to the islanders the realities of living under Argentine rule. When the news reached Britain, the bishop received a telephone call from the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury removing the Falkland Islands from his jurisdiction and forbidding him to leave Argentina. As one member of the community grumbled over lunch at the English Club: "Who are the Fascists now?"

The instinctive shunning of politics had led the community to keep what they called a "low profile" but what the more forceful members preferred to label as ducking the issue. The common denominator was that all wished to avoid a shootout between Britain and Argentina, so a series of telegrams was sent to the British Government asking for a negotiated settlement without the use of force.

These telegrams caught the eye of the Argentine Navy, who have most to lose by British use of force, and a senior captain was detailed to help solve the problems of the community. Chief of these was the backing of the *Buenos Aires Herald* by British newspaper distributors' union on the grounds that it had not supported the invasion. Within a day of the captain taking charge the *Herald* was back.

But the case of the *Herald* outlines the British community's chief worry. While the present Western-oriented government remains in power they have nothing to fear from official sources. But would that government have the will or resources to prevent profiteers from looting British residents' property in the name of patriotism if a shooting war breaks out in the South Atlantic? And, worse, what would happen if a xenophobic, populist regime were to replace the present junta as a result of domestically unacceptable concessions or military setbacks?

For the moment the Conservative ranks are steady: there is virtually universal approval of the Government's action in sending the task force, though there may well be a few silent reservations. But behind this united front at least three groups can be discerned. At one end of the spectrum there are those who not only approve of the task force being sent but are eager for it to be used to restore the crisis to a swift conclusion if the Argentines are not soon persuaded to accept satisfactory terms. The strength of this group was evident when Mr Pym addressed the Conservative foreign affairs committee on Tuesday.

At the other end are those most of whom approve of the task force being sent, but only so long as it is not used for any purpose more martial than bringing the Argentines to the negotiating table. This group would be firmly opposed to the use of force and would probably be prepared to settle for the best terms available. But in between there is a third group, probably the most numerous and certainly holding the balance, which is looking to the Government to extract reasonable terms from the Argentines by hard negotiating backed with the threat of force.

This group has a fairly clear idea of what it wants — the restoration of British sovereignty and a long-term solution that would be satisfactory to the islanders — but it does not seem to have decided what the next step should be if these terms are not available through negotiations. Would these MPs be prepared to use force or would they soften their terms?

There is a distinct softening of the Conservative ranks of the insistence upon the wishes of the islanders being paramount. The word "paramount" sticks in quite a few Conservative throats, as it does Mr David Steel's. There are considerable anxieties over the danger of permitting such a small number of people in effect to dictate the terms of British foreign and defence policy.

If the islanders were to insist upon nothing less than a return to the status quo, would this not imply a commitment by Britain to enforce it not just now but for ever? Would this not

Geoffrey Smith

mean that a substantial force would have to be stationed permanently on the Falklands, which would distort Britain's general defence effort?

It is probable, though, that Conservative sentiment would insist on any agreement with the Argentine being specifically approved either by the Falklands Council or in a referendum; and there would be much unhappiness at any failure to restore British sovereignty in the islands, at least as a prelude to any long-term solution.

But would this pivotal group of Conservative backbenchers be prepared to use force if necessary to secure their ends? The answer is equivocal. They would be worried by the prospect of a bloody encounter in which many British lives were lost, or of a protracted engagement, they would be alarmed by the possible repercussions of any attack on the mainland. But they would be happy to join in the general rejoicing if British forces were to recapture the Falklands in a swift, clinical operation.

This attitude is not really much help for hard-pressed ministers who see narrowing the gap between them and the first time in political history they have supporters who would welcome the success of an enterprise but would probably say that it should never have been attempted if it did not achieve its purpose quickly. In effect this simply raises the stakes for the Government and puts a still higher premium on military judgment if there is not a breakthrough in negotiations.

But while there is some equanimity in the ranks, there is no readiness to accept a humiliating settlement. There would be serious trouble within the party if it seemed that the Government had simply surrendered Argentina. A number of MPs might resign the Whip and, more important, there would be a strong sense of disillusionment throughout the centre of the party. So although the Government has made up much political ground in the past three weeks it is having to proceed along a path where its freedom of manoeuvre is very strictly limited.

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Watch this space

Patrick Moore first presented his television astronomy lecture, *The Sky at Night*, 25 years ago today. Here he looks forward to the next quarter century of scanning the skies.

earth's atmosphere, and many purely astronomical satellites will be launched.

As yet we cannot be certain about the nature of many of the objects which emit X-rays and gamma-rays, but black holes may be involved.

Space stations will be in orbit well before the end of the 1990s, and may well be permanently manned. Whether there will be more journeys to the moon is not certain but on the whole they seem probable, and a fully-fledged lunar base could be set up within the next 25 years.

There are also the automatic planetary probes, which have immeasurably improved our knowledge of the solar system since the first of them was launched 20 years ago. The American programme has been savagely cut back, but at least Voyager 2 is still on course, and should by-pass the giant planet Uranus in January 1986 before making its rendezvous with Neptune in August 1989.

The Russians may attempt something spectacular, they will certainly continue their exploration of the nearer planets, Venus and Mars. The next major step should be either a "Mars rover", capable of moving around on the surface of the planet, or a "sample and return" mission bringing back specimens of Martian material. This will be of immense significance; we should then be able to tell whether there is life there.

Halley's Comet is due back in 1986. The NASA probes have been cancelled, but the European Space Agency plans a mission to the comet. There will also be a Japanese attempt, and the Russians have announced that they will send two probes — first by-passing Venus and then dropping balloons into its atmosphere.

Among other interesting future events are the total solar eclipse of 11 August 1999 — the first to be visible from England since 1927 — and the transit of Venus on 2000. Venus last passed across the face of the Sun in 1882, so that there can be nobody living who can remember it.

Other possibilities cannot be ruled out. In particular, efforts to pick up intelligible messages from other solar systems will continue. The chances of success may be slight, but they are by no means nil. And an artificial signal we received a quest for the life at its source would begin in earnest.

The author will celebrate 25 years of *The Sky at Night* in the *Unfolding Universe* at 10 o'clock on BBC 1 tomorrow night. His book, *The Unfolding Universe*, is to be published on May 24 by Michael Joseph/Rainbird.

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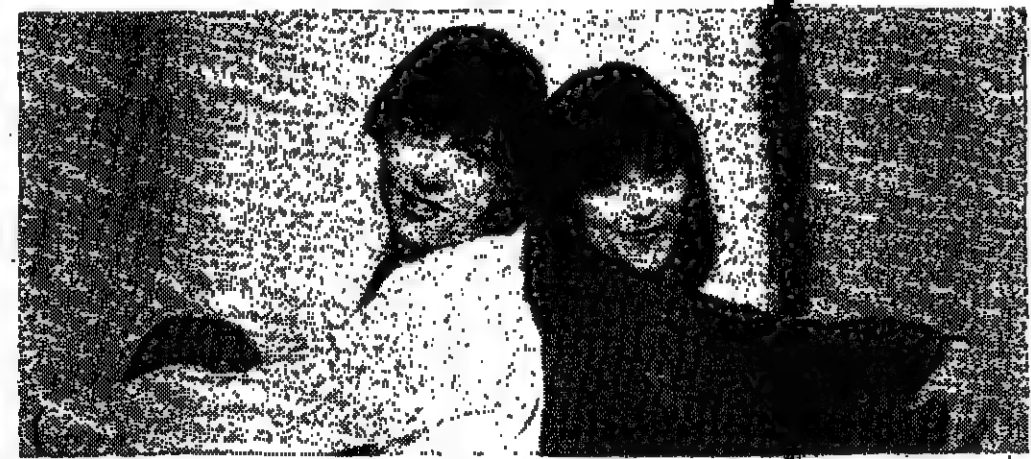
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Halo-Halo, it's Eurosingalong time again



Bardo, the United Kingdom duo who hope One Step Further, is a winner

Lasse Lulu. I apologize at once for "bubbly Scots lassie" but I'm trying to give you the feel of the event, to draw you in, to make you feel involved.

At the core of Eurosong lies the need to craft a lyric that will be as seductively meaningless in Italy, winners in 1964 with "Non Ho L'Eta", as it is meaningless in Israel, triumphant in 1978 with "A-Ba-Ni-Bi" and positively exultant a year later with "Hallelujah".

Israel may not be everyone's idea of a European country, but then again neither is Turkey. The Turks do battle this year with a perky work called "Hani". I know that they have swarmed into Eurovision before because several years ago, I spent a harrowing few months pretending that I rather cared for their entry, feeling that this affection

would give me the air of a man of mystery, with feet firmly in a wide range of different cultures. Physically tricky, I concede, but intellectually sound. Turkey has never won the Eurovision Song Contest and patriots will take heart from the knowledge that neither have the Argentines.

Our traditional enemies, the French, have enjoyed the greatest number of garlicky victories — jingoism is *de rigueur* in this context for a recent change in line rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "oh" with lines through their teeth.

This adjustment to the rules does rather play into the hands and pockets of L'Espresso and Le Royaume-

other Scandinavian win has been that of Abba in 1974. The subsequent success of Abba, who bring more alien gold than Swedish coffers than Volvo, has added a striking new dimension to the competition, that of new greed. The record of new winners song inevitably sells well, but the trick lies in sustaining momentum post-Eurovision, as Bucks Fizz have contrived to do.

Oddly enough, Abba would be hard pressed to win today, for a recent change in line rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "oh" with lines through their teeth.

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Uni, and makes the hunt for an acceptable nonsense language more feverish elsewhere.

The voting does take a satisfying long time with a strange way, plenty of international misunderstandings. Each participating country has a panel of just plain folks which has points to apportion amongst its favourites.

Two years ago the Norwegians burned their country's name splendidly into the mythology of Eurovision by being the first nation to fail to collect a single point or, in French, the other language of the competition, points. They duplicated this fine achievement last year. This year and in my view rather unsportingly, the Norwegians have hand-hewn their song according to advice received from an expert on the Eurovision Song Contest.

There are those who tend to be rather superior about the contest. Ignore them. When the lights dim and the first of eighteen Willys, Dolfs, Maria Joses, Emiles and Harrys, each sporting a grotesque of the type first associated with the Australian cricketers, steps forward to conduct the orchestra, my pulses will quicken, and when our representatives, a boy/girl duo named Bardo, will be with them one hundred and ten per cent.

The author broadcasts at 10pm nightly, Monday to Thursday, on Radio 1.

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Autumn-time is apple-time and apples make cider. It is the end of October. Time to pay a visit to the Twomeys.

The Twomeys do not live in Barley; strictly speaking their farm is the next parish, at Linton St Leonard, but it always seems to me as if it exists on some other world entirely, the Twomeys and their amazing place are creatures from some crazy, surrealist storybook, from a past that never was and a present that cannot possibly be. I often wonder, moreover, if the Authorities know about the Twomeys.

All around their four-square stone farmhouse are outbuildings, barns, stables, styes, sheds, all in the most appalling state of disrepair. Corrugated tin roofs hang askew and have gone rusty or else have grass and weeds growing out of them, slates and tiles have slipped and fallen, roofs are bowing in the middle, doors swing open on broken hinges, and are propped up with old cans and

stakes. The house is a sorry sight of peeling paintwork and tatty curtains and the odd boarded-up window pane.

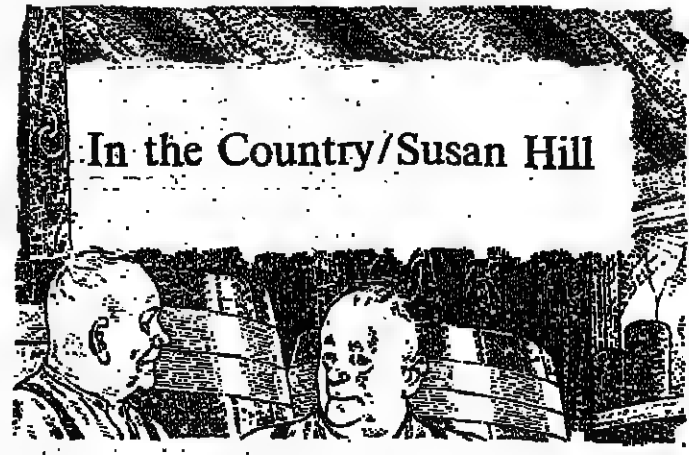
The Twomeys gave up keeping animals more than 10 years ago, though they still go to market, regular as clockwork. No one knows why. No one knows how old they are, either, but they can't be far off 70, and maybe they are much more. They have that timeless, old-young look peculiar to babies, orientals, very old men and creatures out of science fiction and fantasy.

The Twomeys are brothers, not actually twins, but as near as makes no difference, for they look more or less alike, and what they look like are, roughly, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. What their Christian names are I do not know. I doubt if anyone does, except they themselves. They are universally known as "Twomeys" and each of them is addressed to his face as Mr Twomey by everyone,

and they call each other nothing but "He".

"Mr Twomey!" Eventually, one of them, I don't know which, emerges, and just behind him stands the other. They look quite pleased to see me, they grin and nod and bob and look at each other furtively and roll their eyes. This is a characteristic of the Twomeys, they are never still. They remind me of those fat, bald toys with loose eyes and rounded bases which, when pushed, Rock over and back, over and back, eyes revolving. The Twomeys rock to and fro on their heels now.

One of them is a fraction taller than the other and he is the one who never starts a sentence. His brother never finishes one, so you talk to the two of them in concert, glancing uneasily between them. They have little round heads without much hair left on them and round pot bellies hanging over their trouser tops. They wear collarless



In the Country/Susan Hill

grey shirts, corduroy trousers with braces and boots, and they may have worn these same clothes night and day since they first grew into them.

Everyone agrees that it is best not to inquire or to speculate too closely, and what exactly goes into Twomeys cider, locally known, as the brothers themselves are

known, as just "Twomeys". Huge wooden vats stand open in the great shed, and stories go that bats drop in and rats climb up and fall over the edge and decompose and it all adds to the flavour of the crumpy. I don't know. But it tastes wonderful, mellow and still and smooth, and it packs a kick like an old mule.

The Twomeys have an old pick-up truck which they drive about the countryside from farm to farm, private house to smallholding, buying up apples. They do have a few trees of their own, but nothing like enough to supply the quantity they require. If you have an apple tree and can't, or don't want to use the fruit, and do want to make "a few bob", you call up Twomeys, and along they come.

They are, I am told, extremely astute businessmen. They buy cheaply and make their cider for virtually nothing and sell it at a profit which is compounded, every one is certain, by being undeclared and tax-free.

The Twomeys do not advertise their produce, not by so much as a hand-chalked board on the side of the road, all their business comes by word of mouth. People drive for miles to get Twomeys.

You have to bring your own corks, rather like a barrel or old demi-john, otherwise you must risk taking away

the cider in unmarked polythene containers which are lying around the Twomeys' yard, and doubtless once contained tractor oil or disinfectant.

Rumour has it that as Twomeys have never been seen to go to the bank, and that when they visit the post office it is only to collect their pensions, never to pay anything into a savings account, they have soaked up old mattresses upstairs in the ramshackle farmhouse, stuffed with money. Rumour has an awful lot of things about Twomeys.

They seem to be supremely contented men, needing nothing and no one, neither wife nor child, friend or neighbour, only each other. Most of the time I let myself think what everyone else thinks about them, that they are immortal. Certainly they don't fit into the twentieth century, for that matter.

They never go away, have no television sets, they do not

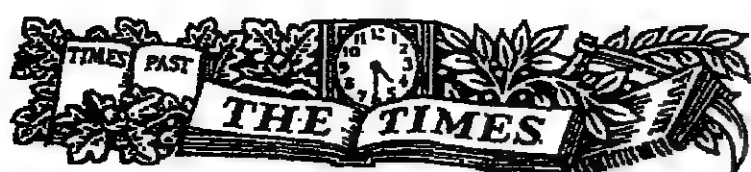
take a newspaper. I wonder what they do do?

I also wonder, from time to time, what will happen to the "survivors" when the Twomeys die, for they seem to be inextricably interdependent, like Siamese twins, or the face and obverse of some coin. And what will happen to their premises — where cider-making is the only activity left — when everything is so fallen into decay and disuse?

I said all this to Mr Elder the evening after I'd collected my scrumpy. He sniffed. "Them," he said. "Don't you fret about them. They'll have something up their sleeves, never you worry."

Perhaps. Anyway, I liked the fact that he appraised one sleeve between the two of them.

© Susan Hill, 1982. This article is the first extract from *The Twomeys*, by Susan Hill. Each has just been published by Hamish Hamilton.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE WAR WITHIN

When war clouds gather there is a smell of smoke in the air. Men become passionately keen to discover the focus of the fire and to track down the incendiary. In truth the fire burns in us all, but men prefer to engage in the struggle with the external symbols of their internal struggles, than to let it take place within the spirit. Thus man's natural aggressive instincts spread outwards. The symbols of aggression are well known, and its targets the very neighbours whom Christians are exhorted to love under the second great Commandment.

War and the Christian conscience have never been wholly reconciled. The prospect of war, with its panoply, with its drums, with all its holiest contradictions, troubles Christians, as we can see from the contradictory statements which have been issued recently by distinguished churchmen of different denominations, either questioning or endorsing the morality of the Falklands expedition; and from both sides of the line.

Contemporary debates about nuclear weapons have overshadowed a much older discussion about the general nature of war and its place in Christians' thinking. There are two respectable traditions, one of total pacifism, the other based on the doctrine of the "just war" perhaps more properly described as the justifiable war.

"Thou shalt not kill" would seem to provide the moral basis only for an absolute pacifism, as honorable a state as monasticism. But from very early on in the history of Christendom it was recognized that not all Christians could disengage from the world of the possible. Indeed the need to spread the word, and administer to an ever widening world of believers made it imperative that most Christians stayed involved in the real world rather than

withdrawing into a personal redoubt of purity — witnessing but not participating.

The doctrine of the just war emerged first with St. Augustine and was developed later by St. Thomas Aquinas. Though it has come to merit scrutiny and rescinding under the penumbra of threat of nuclear annihilation, its principles remain intact. Its relevance to the issue of the Falkland Islands crisis is clear. The conclusions that can be drawn from it are not absolute, one way or the other, but they certainly should permit Christians in Britain and Argentina to feel both a deep sadness at the prospect of war and an acceptance that it can happen, and has often happened, between Christians. Religion helps us all to see paradoxes in human behaviour and to accommodate them by enabling us through understanding to accept that they need not and should not become intolerable.

So we come to the paradox of Christians at war. The one exception to the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" is that which entitles people to participate in the preservation of security of their fellow men. The injunction to love thy neighbour must in practice imply a preferential possibility among one's neighbours. In the name of love, or charity, the Christian sanction which legitimises the use of force to repel aggression against one set of neighbours is that it would lead to a lesser evil, when the greater evil is that more suffering would ensue from a failure to resist that aggression. It is not therefore an exception to the rule of loving thy neighbour, so much as a part of the rule itself.

Aggression knows no natural limitations. There have been technical limitations in warfare which have decreased with the advance of the technology of killing. These advances have only been partially mitigated by

international conventions to control conduct in war. The world has become more secular in its morality, and the more secular a society the more it might be tempted to believe that the only real constraint on the conduct of war is the possibility of retaliation in kind.

There is a different constraint in Christian doctrine. Blind obedience to a higher earthly authority is always tempered by the Christian's understanding that he is a citizen of two cities — the temporal and the eternal. He can have no absolute loyalty to the first if it conflicts with his moral commitment to the second.

It is therefore important in the case of the Falklands affair to keep clear in the public conscience the moral context behind every policy decision. That should be the message of the Church. Just war can only be just if it is caused by injustice — aggression; if its aims are the restoration of justice — for the greater good of the world as a whole; and if its conduct is conditioned by the doctrine of minimum force. That must mean that the necessity — not the intention but simply the unforced necessity — to kill people must be confined to those directly involved or clearly co-operating with the force which has to be resisted.

As St. Augustine said: "The wise man will wage just wars; for if they were not just he would not wage them and would therefore be delivered from all wars for it is the wrongdoing of the opposing party which compels the wise man to wage just wars; and this wrongdoing even though it give rise to no war, would still be matter of grief to man because it is man's wrongdoing."

Above all, the eternal objective, even if it has to be reached through war, must be a better peace.

CONFLICT CANNOT FREE CAMBODIA

The regime installed in Cambodia in January, 1979, by the invading Vietnamese army is still not recognized by anyone but the Soviet bloc and India. A majority of the United Nations voted in 1980 and 1981 for the ousted Pol Pot regime, now once again the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, but less from any desire to restore this blood-soaked band to power than to condemn Vietnamese intervention and the installation of what was assumed to be a puppet government.

The member states of ASEAN soon realized that the problem would not remain static. Believing that this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly would look for new solutions to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia, they adopted a plan for a coalition of the Khmer Rouge with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, an anti-communist former government minister. They hoped that China could be persuaded to back the idea and provide arms.

This looked neat but had little hope of success. The Chinese were willing to divert some arms to Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann but this did nothing to change their view that only guerrilla pressure would effect a Vietnamese withdrawal. Any likelihood that the Khmer Rouge would cede their dominant power in favour of the co-alition seemed to drain away. Meanwhile the fissures between all the countries involved in the Cambodian

problem have grown wider. The fissures are visible on both sides of the ideological divide, which anyway is hardly an accurate description. There are past rivalries surfacing, such as that between Thailand and Vietnam over Cambodia; Malaysia and Indonesia translate their fear of the Chinese into their fear of a greater fear of China's intentions in South-East Asia than of Vietnam's; the Thais prefer China as a powerful friend; the Vietnamese have been prepared to deal with ASEAN in this matter if it leaves China out of any settlement; China insists that Vietnam must be evicted from Cambodia since it is the expansionist power threatening the region.

On the other side the division between Vietnam and the Russians emerged last December and continues. In face of these mounting differences the latest Vietnamese proposal is for direct negotiations with Thailand — that is to say over refugee camps and arms supplies to guerrillas. They have backed this proposal with a fresh campaign against the Khmer Rouge, who have lately taken a fair battering.

Underneath this complex cat's cradle of suspicion and rivalry created by outside powers there are the luckless inhabitants of Cambodia. International righteousness over invading armies, puppet governments and doctrinal banners can hardly concern them. What matters is good

order and the chance of getting a living. According to independent western academics, aid workers and visiting journalists a fair attempt to provide that has been made during the three years of the Heng Samrin government. It is not imposing economic and social policies warped by communist theory; it has been described as the least authoritarian government Cambodia has had since it became independent. It certainly has a communist core, but among its ministers and other officials are men from every tributary of the country's nationalist and revolutionary movements. If it is dependent on Vietnam, the failing coalition on the other side is also absolutely dependent on outside support.

It is therefore wrong to imagine that a satisfactory solution can be achieved by one rival government defeating another in guerrilla warfare. This would be too damaging. What is needed is dialogue between the two, taking in other Cambodians outside the country. This would not be impossible. There are no clear ideological lines. Nor is Cambodia a country that could sustain an unyielding communist regime for the foreseeable future. Ideally it should be non-aligned and neutral between Thailand and Vietnam. Talks pointing in this direction might begin to create conditions in which Vietnam would become more interested in discussing withdrawal.

FROM LONG MARCH TO SHORT PUTT

First King James the Fourth of Scotland; now the government of China. As history gets longer in the tooth it repeats itself more and more often, like a soap-opera whose scriptwriters have lost interest or a comedian in his dotage. In China today, as in Scotland 500 years ago, the game of golf insinuates its way into the favour of those most implacably hostile to it. In 1491 King James issued an edict banning the game as a distraction from more martial pursuits. But only a few years later the confidential accounts of his household (now no longer restricted under the Official Secrets Acts) record the purchase of golf clubs and balls: the king had capitulated to the national obsession.

Now China has gone the same way. A course is being laid out at Zhongshan, near Macao — initially, it is reported, for the benefit of capitalist tourists from Hong Kong, where there is scarcely room to swing a driver. But the Chinese are quite as prone to seduction by games of the

obsessive kind as the Scots. The Rubik cube is already making inroads in such spare time on the collectives as is not occupied by mah-jong played with lightning dexterity. It is probably only a matter of time before the thwack of the niblick is heard from the Himalayas to the Yellow Sea.

It would be quite wrong to suppose that this is the first time golf has been played in China. Although neither Marco Polo nor Ibn Battuta mention the game it is entirely possible that future researchers will show that it originated there, like printing, gunpowder, spectacles and heavier-than-air flight. Certainly there was a golf club at Shanghai as long ago as 1896. But the game disappeared under Mao Tse-tung, who seems never to have shown the least aptitude or sympathy for it. The suppression of his famous Long March of the 1940s was in search of a ball sliced into the rough near Kiangsi, and that this fruitless journey perma-

nently jaunted his attitude to the game, had no serious validity.

Today hostility towards things foreign has relaxed, and golf is able to return. It should appeal to the Chinese character as strongly as it does to that of the Japanese, who did not start to play until a few years after 1896 but now claim 50,000 devotees. The Confucian concept of *Tao*, a quality of perfection acquired through virtue and incessant self-discipline, is familiar to all who have been engrossed by a game played as much against oneself as against one's opponent, a rigorous contest between man and Newton's Laws of Motion. No bearded sage in contemplation in a picturesque hovel or upon a crag is more apt than the golfer described by Wodehouse (one of the few writers to treat the game as seriously as it deserves), endlessly polishing his follow-through in resolute disregard of the deafening noise of the butterflies in the next field.

Proposed reform of Falklands issue a case for The Hague

From the Hampshire County Coroner

Sir Michael Meacher, MP (April 13) might have been expected to get his facts right. To say that there is no right of appeal against a coroner's verdict is of course incorrect. On application to the divisional court to quash the inquisition the court may order a fresh inquest to be held before a different coroner. Legal aid is available.

Mr Meacher proposes that any inquests where there is prima facie evidence of violence or neglect in custody should be removed from coroners and dealt with by a High Court judge. This is a very strange proposition. Coroners are trained to deal with such cases; judges are not. Coroners are experienced in the procedure appropriate to an inquiry; judges are used to trials where the adversarial principles apply.

The purpose of an inquiry is different from that of a trial. The inquiry is to establish the facts of one or two cases in the recent past (the Deptford fire inquest for example) where there has been criticism of the coroner's handling of the inquest does not in my view justify the change suggested by Mr Meacher.

So far as the civilisation of coroners' officers is concerned, most coroners are against this idea. The police officer has all the facilities of the police force at his disposal and the authority of the law behind him. He or his deputies are available during evenings and at weekends. There would be considerable difficulties involved in obtaining civilian staff to work in this way.

There are two points in my view where the change suggested by Mr Meacher is wholly unnecessary. First, the fact that legal aid is made available for representation before coroners' courts and indeed all tribunals. This is something which the Law Society has been urging for many years. In the present case of law, it is appropriate for reference to the Court.

Why then has neither party suggested a reference? There appears to be no logical reason. The Court exists for the resolution of such disputes and has the necessary expertise. We believe we have a good case in law. Why then hesitate?

To view the possession of a good case as a disincentive to going to court is a novel concept to me. Or is each party waiting for the other, like the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Sturges, to make a deal? And is the junta giving as a

Initial stages in European printing

From Dr Lotte Hellinga

Sir, May I through the hospitality of your columns comment briefly on the "challenge to the history of printing" reported by you on April 12? The challenge consists of a theory, based on small initials stamped below 12 miniature in a Book of Hours, written c.1430, which will be offered for sale at Sotheby's on June 21. Similar stamps, presumably artist's signs, are found in some five other manuscripts now known, all belonging to the same school.

Dr Christopher de Hamel believes that the book offered at Sotheby's was produced in Haarlem and builds round this assumption the theory that the small initials may have been a primitive form of printing with "letters", he connects this with the ancient legend of the invention of printing by Laurens Janszoon Coster in Haarlem. All experts agree that stylistically the manuscript belongs to a group of Hours produced in the northern Netherlands, partly intended to be traded far and wide. Some were destined for use in England. The city of Utrecht was at this time especially known for a flourishing trade in such books.

The crucial point in Dr Hamel's theory is in placing the production of the book in Haarlem. His argument for doing so is the appearance of St. Bavo, patron saint of the City of Haarlem, in the calendar listing feast days for the use of Rome. St. Bavo, however, was also, and in the first place, the patron saint of the City of Ghent. On inspection of the manuscript it appeared that there is a second unusual saint in this calendar who is found on the same page as St. Bavo: it is St. Donatian, patron saint of the City of Bruges, and exclusive to that city where his relics were kept. When taken together the two saints, patrons of the two great Flemish cities, indicate that this book was intended for a client in the country of Flanders, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the City of Haarlem, nor with the legendary Laurens.

Yours faithfully, LOTTE HELLINGA, Assistant Keeper, Department of Printed Books, The British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1. April 20.

University Principal

From Professor Lord McGregor of Durris

Sir, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London does not write (April 21) for all his colleagues. He asserts that what you request about the university's "irresponsibility", "seriously disturbing", "deserving of 'vigorous reproof', and requiring 'profound apology'."

If the information is accurate and was honourably obtained, I think that the university's responsibility is to be congratulated on responsible and enterprising journalism because developments in a "great university" lie in the public domain. If there has been irresponsibility, it was in the failure of those connected with the appointment of a new Principal to observe that confidentiality which candidates for posts are entitled to expect. The Vice-Chancellor is really pleading that you, Sir, should have requested the principal's discretion by resigning your Education Correspondent from doing her proper work. His view of how the press should behave is comforting for administrators but, like that of many in authority in concentrations of power, damaging to the cause of freedom of information.

Yours faithfully, O. R. MCGREGOR, Bedford College, (University of London), Regent's Park, NW1. April 22.

Garlic in lobster

From Mr Stephen Carill

Sir, I hesitate to cross swords with "that European Eater" (Robert Courtine, April 17) but I must question his statement that "There is no garlic in lobster 'Americaine' (sic)." Controversy surrounds this dish and there are many variants; Escoffier in *Ma Cuisine* includes "a little scrap of garlic", and Pierre Huguenin, who claims that his recipe was given to his mother by the inventor of this dish, includes a *head* of garlic. Finally the recipe in Larousse *Gastronomie* includes garlic.

These are only three of a great many versions of Homard à l'Americaine. Yours faithfully, STEPHEN CARILL, 77, Peterborough Road, S.W.6. April 17.

Pinning one's faith

From Mr A. A. Clay

Sir, Mrs Stalbow (April 15) and Mr Seigal (April 21) having railed against the difficulties caused by modern things, may I sing the praises of something very old-fashioned? My wife has just persuaded me to discard my old gardening trousers. I have removed 19 safety pins which have been placed in various strategic positions over the years — not one of them has ever let me down, and one was a nippie pin used for one of my children over 30 years ago!

Yours sincerely, A. A. CLAY, Blue Waters, Mertonhoe, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, April 21.

Parliament of rogues

From Prebendary John C. de la T. Davies

Sir, Carrion crows and rooks have been at it again.

Up to about a dozen years ago they were too few to be a nuisance, but the swallows and swifts also had almost disappeared. With the great reduction in use of Aldrin and Dieldrin two of the ancient pleasures of summer have returned, to watch the family life of the swallows and the massed aerobatics of the swifts. The crows and rooks have also returned.

Last winter in the snows my son-in-law, a farmer here in the Golden Valley, had three healthy pregnant ewes attacked by crows or rooks which pecked out their eyes. The sheep all died after a few days.

They are wary birds; one cannot normally get within gunshot range of them, but we could see a large parliament with two or three parties constantly

perched or flying near the flock, and when there were no people about they attacked. They also attacked the roots which were the water feed for the flock, and every pecked swede died and rotted in the next fortnight.

The local saying is, "If it's one or two they are crows, if it's a parliament they are rooks." One day we hid in the fog near the flock. We could hear the parliament debating, and as the party leaders swooped in we shot three, and found to our surprise that they were crows. The two species can only be distinguished by close examination of the bill and the plumage round its root. Apparently in winter the crows join the parliament, and with their more militant tendency, teach the others to rook the sheep.

After the snows had gone a fourth healthy pregnant ewe was attacked, had one eye pecked out and a deep hole gouged out of its flank. It died. This weak, mother ewe was killed in the

same way, leaving two orphan lambs. Has the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or indeed has anybody, a useful suggestion for preventing this terrifying cruelty to sheep? If a young man with a knife picked out a sheep's eye and gouged a hole in its side he could expect to be prosecuted for cruelty, but the members of this parliament are by nature enameled from prosecution, and our human Parliament has made it unlawful to poison them.

The best thing we know is to shoot the nests at this time of the year with buckshot, in the hope of smashing some eggs, and to take advantage of the few days next month when the young birds are learning to fly, the only time when they can be approached within gunshot range.

Sincerely yours, JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES, Peterchurch Vicarage, Hereford. April 16.

nosticator" was made by Dr Merryweather, of Whitby, and was exhibited at the Exhibition of 1881. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals arranged his 12 leeches in a circle "in order that the leeches might see one another and not endure the afflictions of solitary confinement."

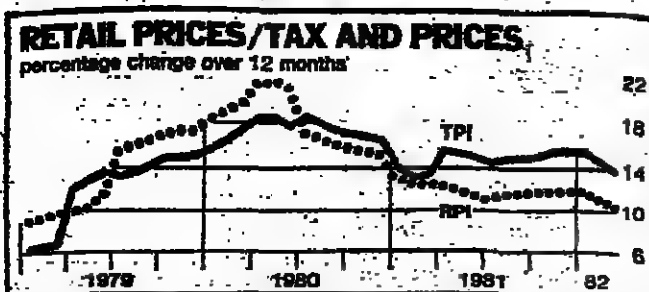
A replica was made for our 1951 Exhibition, to stand in the meteorological section of the Dome of Discovery, and I think the Science Museum, South Kensington, has — or had — one of these instruments on exhibition.

Yours sincerely, RALPH BRADLEY-MOORE, The Poplars, 3A Bath Road, Thatcham, Newbury.

The so-called "Tempest Prog-

BUSINESS NEWS

TPI shows fall



The annual rate of inflation slowed to 10.4 per cent last month from 11 per cent in February and a peak of 22 per cent in the spring of 1980. The tax and price index — which measures the rise on goods pay needed to maintain the buying power of take-home pay — rose by 13.7 per cent in the year of March, down from 14.4 per cent the previous month. The tax changes announced on the Budget, and the higher national insurance contributions, will affect the index for April published next month.

Slight fall in sterling

The pound eased on foreign exchange markets with dealers not wanting to take positions ahead of a weekend of crucial negotiations on the Falklands. Sterling closed at \$1.7715, down 50 points, and its index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.4 to 89.8. London money markets were also nervous, though the Treasury Bill rate eased slightly at the weekly tender, coming down to 12.89 per cent from 13.19 per cent the previous Friday.

McLeod Russel director goes

Mr John Campbell resigned yesterday as managing director of McLeod Russel after boardroom disagreements over the future of the plantations company. Mr Campbell, 35, has been with McLeod eight years, first as financial adviser and managing director since 1979. Last year he master-minded the £25m merger with Warren Plantations group. The disagreements over policy are such that I could no longer stay, but my departure has been as amicable as one could expect, he said. Mr Campbell will remain a consultant to the group.

Iraq wants oil

Mr Abdul Monem al-Samarrai, Iraq's deputy oil minister, has discussed with the Turkish government the possibility of increasing the volume of oil pumped through the pipeline linking Iraq's Kirkuk oil fields with the Turkish Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik. Sources said Iraq was interested in boosting the annual oil flow to the maximum capacity of 35 million tonnes and beyond. The Iraqi interest is attributed to Syria's recent shut-down of the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across its territory.

Amax makes loss

Amax, the big American natural resources group, made a net loss of \$3.5m in the first quarter of this year, compared with a profit of \$70.1m in the same period of last year. The company's net earnings last year were \$231m, less than half 1980 profits.

MARKET SUMMARY

Oil demand continues

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 567.1 down 1.9
FT 100 67.81 down 0.05
FT All Share 328.70 up 0.74
Bargains 15.41.

Business remained light in the stock market with investors awaiting the outcome of what could be the last chance of a peaceful outcome to the Falklands crisis.

Oil remained in demand as institutions attempted to increase their weighting in the sector, with BP 3p better at 318p, Esso gaining 10p at 349p, Ultramar at 430p, 14p and Shell climbing 10p to 412p.

The FT index at the close was a shade off its lowest of the day at 567.1, down 1.9.

Bowater was a particularly weak market, shedding 7c to 230p as a line of 250,000 shares overhung the market. A line of 200,000 Tate & Lyle was sold at 200p, 2p below the market price, as the shares responded to losses from its Canadian subsidiary ending 6p to 202p.

Trade in the gilt market was extremely thin but early mark-downs of up to 24 were reversed with the market unchanged from the previous close.

Hawker Siddeley continued to reflect good results with an 8p jump to 324p, while Steel Bros. put on 4p to 234p.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo-Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,333.94 up 38.07

Hong Kong Hang Seng Index 1,235.84 up 15.71

COMMODITIES

Metals, including gold and silver, and oil heating futures rose yesterday, affected by Middle East tension and the Falklands crisis. Softs also tended to be stronger.

On the International Petroleum Exchange, heating oil for immediate delivery gained about 85 to \$290 a tonne, while the May contract was about \$4 higher at \$293 a tonne. These increases have been helped by falling stocks of both crude oil and products, but the market is also underpinned by lower Opec output.

Among metals, high grade cash copper was 2873 a tonne, up 211, and three months high grade closed \$3 higher at \$903. These two contracts advanced \$14 each during the week. Tin also recovered after retreating on Thursday. Cash metal closed at \$7,125 a tonne compared with \$7,095 and three months rose \$70 to \$7,352.

While the London daily raws price sugar declined 83 to \$128 a tonne, the May contract put on 25 to \$128 and August was about \$1 higher at \$132. Cocoa bounced back, April ending \$9 to close at \$900 a tonne and May trading at \$928 compared with \$918.

Domestic Rates: Base rate 13% 3 month Interbank 13%-13 1/4% 3 month dollar 14 1/4%-15 1/4% 3 month DM 9-8 1/2% 3 month Fr 22 1/4%-21 1/2%

Apex plea

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the white collar union Apex, yesterday called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to instruct the British Steel Corporation to release information about its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long which has been sold for £10m to Trafalgar House. Workers' advisers need more details, so far withheld by the SSC, to develop plans for a management-employee buy-out, he said.

It is to put 350 of the 670 employees at its nickel refinery in Clydach, South Wales, on short time working. Nickel pellet and powder production is being stopped temporarily.

A sharp decline in orders is resulting in the closure of the Stoke-on-Trent pottery company Linking, which has a loss of 75 jobs.

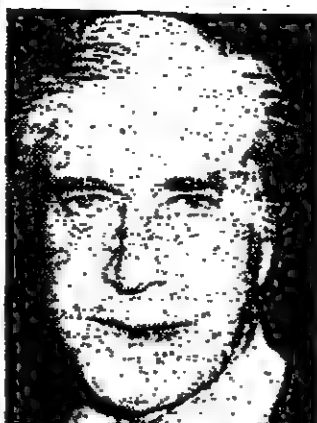
Hyster the fork lift truck maker is to build a new factory in Ireland. Last year the company opened a £25m plant in County Anagh.

Lonrho set to break Arab boycott

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho has declared an all-out war on its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, with which it has already had two skirmishes.

Last night, Lonrho said that it was considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel as a result of a visit there last week by Mr Roland "Toby" Rowlands, the Lonrho chief, and his fellow director, Mr Robert Dunlop.



Rowlands: bold move

The move, which would break the Arab boycott, is seen as a bold attempt to encourage Gulf Fisheries, which handles the United Kingdom investments of the Kuwaiti royal family, to such a degree that they will sell their 15 per cent stake in Lonrho.

The trading group's Israeli visit, which Mr Rowlands held talks with Mr Yitzhak Berman, Energy Minister, and Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Gideon Pat, was disclosed in the Tel Aviv newspaper Haaretz earlier this week.

It is understood that discussion centred on joint ventures in the electronics, aviation, mineral exploration and energy industries.

Lorries of Lonrho's 52 per cent owned Egyptian Transport offshoot will start moving on Monday from Cairo to Tel Aviv.

This weekend, another Lonrho team is flying out for further discussions with the Israelis.

Mr Robert Dunlop said yesterday: "The timing is right. We have always tried to anticipate things and we think it is a very good country for business. With the withdrawal from Sinai and the Camp David peace agreement, we thought the time was right. I would have thought that Gulf, which has

a very good head for business, would be delighted to see themselves involved in Israel."

Mr Tom Ferguson, Gulf's London representative, said: "If Lonrho takes steps to get itself on the Arab boycott list, which it would do if it got into Israel, then we would take legal advice to determine whether we could take action against the board and its individual members because by going into Israel they would be putting a major part of their business at risk."

Two years ago, Gulf Fisheries was heavily defeated on a move to elect two of its men to the Lonrho board. A further battle is scheduled next Friday after Gulf's insistence that Lonrho hold a poll of all shareholders on the question of raising its borrowing limits by 50 per cent to £1,460m.

Gulf was granted an expert injunction by the High Court yesterday afternoon giving Lonrho until midnight last night to furnish them with a shareholders' list.

EEC proposal to extend steel quotas

From Peter Norman, Brussels, April 23

The European Commission wants the present system of mandatory production quotas for the EEC steel industry to be extended until the end of 1983.

The commission is due to decide on the proposal at its meeting next Wednesday in preparation for the next gathering of EEC industry ministers here on May 4.

The proposal reflects the view of the economist Etienne Davignon, the EEC's industry commissioner, that no significant improvement can be expected in either the community or export markets for steel and the quotas are necessary to avoid a price war among steelmakers.

Indeed, it is thought possible that wire rod, which has

been subject to voluntary restraints for the past year, will be brought back into the quota system alongside the restraints on bars, merchant bars and coils, that are already under the commission's control.

This would mean that around 70 per cent of EEC steel production would be controlled by the commission. Of the rest, reversing mill plate, wide flat products and heavy sections will probably stay subject to voluntary production limitations.

An extension of the quota system is likely to be approved although it is thought that West Germany would prefer a review of the arrangements.

The new regulations would allow continuation of the present tied sales of draught beer, together with a brewer's bottled and canned beer.

But tied sales of wines and spirits — extended by some brewers to soft drinks and other items — would be free. Tenants have complained about being charged too much.

Wines and spirit prices are unlikely to go down in pubs but present price levels would probably be kept longer.

The latest EEC draft indicates a likely examination of many brewers' practice of selling canned beer more cheaply to the supermarkets.

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Inflation falls to 10.4 per cent

By Frances Williams

The yearly rate of inflation fell last month to 10.4 per cent from 11 per cent in February, and could be into single figures in April. This cheering prospect for the Government rounds off three extraordinary weeks in which consistently encouraging economic news has been completely overshadowed by the Falklands crisis.

The March inflation rate, measured by the increase in the retail price index over the year, is the lowest since May 1979 when the Government took office. Price rises were last in single figures in March that year.

Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, notably the United States. Its consumer price index fell in March by 0.3 per cent — the first monthly fall since August 1965 and the sharpest since 1953 — to slow the yearly inflation rate to a 4-year low of 6.8 per cent from 7.7 per cent in February. A record drop in petrol prices was the main cause of the decline in the CPI but housing costs, food and fares all came down in March.

At the time of the Budget, the Treasury forecast that inflation in the UK would fall to 9 per cent by the end of 1982. But Government economists are now confident of reaching that target "well before the end of the year", in Mrs Thatcher's words on Thursday.

RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15 1974=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday

	All items	All items except alcohol and tobacco	Annual rate of change in Jan 1982
1980			
Dec	275.6	277.8	8.0
Jan	277.3	279.3	7.1
Feb	279.8	281.8	8.2
Mar	282.2	284.1	10.2
Apr	284.4	286.3	14.7
May	286.8	288.7	14.7
Jun	289.3	291.2	14.7
Jul	291.7	293.6	14.5
Aug	294.1	296.0	14.5
Sep	296.5	298.4	14.5
Oct	298.9	300.8	14.5
Nov	301.3	303.2	14.5
Dec	303.7	305.6	14.5
1982			
Jan	306.1	308.0	14.5
Feb	308.5	310.4	14.5
Mar	310.9	312.8	14.5
Apr	313.3	315.2	14.5
May	315.7	317.6	14.5
Jun	318.1	320.0	14.5
Jul	320.5	322.4	14.5
Aug	322.9	324.8	14.5
Sep	325.3	327.2	14.5
Oct	327.7	329.6	14.5
Nov	330.1	332.0	14.5
Dec	332.5	334.4	14.5

Imports take 60% of car sales

By Edward Townsend

Imported cars are again capturing more than 60 per cent of the United Kingdom market, despite a fall in total sales so far this month of almost 6 per cent.

Confidential figures circulating in the motor industry which cover the first 20 days of sales during April also reveal that Ford's 39 per cent market penetration in March, boosted by a big sales drive, has slumped to under 25 per cent.

On the import front, the so-called "traditional" sellers — notably Volkswagen and Volvo — are continuing to increase their shares, while the Japanese took more than 12 per cent in the first 20 days.

On a year-to-date basis, imported cars captured 63 per cent of sales, slightly higher than the 57.5 per cent for the first quarter, but significantly greater than the 53 per cent recorded in the first three months of 1981.

Last month's 8.4 per cent jump in the United Kingdom car market, largely attributable to the Ford campaign and its package of dealer incentives, has evaporated this month, with 20-day sales down to less than 93,000, compared with more than 98,000 for the same period a year ago.

Car sales so far this year have yet to top 500,000, however by the end of April 1981 they had reached almost 520,000.

A slight narrowing of the gap between the two arch rivals on the UK market, Ford and BL is now evident. After the first three months Ford had 33.8 per cent of the market and BL 16.65 per cent.

Mr Clive Sinclair, the electronics entrepreneur has launched a new personal computer which, he predicts confidently, will match the sales success of his ZX81, the world's bestseller.

Prices at £125, the new ZX Spectrum costs more than his rock-bottom ZX81 which sells for £69. But it is a more powerful machine with many additional features.

More than 350,000 ZX81s have been sold since last year's launch, and they enabled Mr Sinclair's privately owned company, Sinclair Research, to make an astonishing pre-tax profit of about £10m of £27m turnover during its second full financial year which ended on March 31. Mr Sinclair predicted yesterday that the

Spectrum would also sell 300,000 - 400,000 units in its first year, and he expects the company's income to double during the present financial year.

The ZX81 remains in production, and its position at the bottom of the micro-computer market remains unchallenged. "It is still the ideal introduction to computing for beginners," Mr Sinclair says. He claims that the Spectrum will outperform competing microcomputers costing up to £500, but, unlike the ZX81, it does face competition.

The most potent rival may be the still secret Acorn Electron. Due to be launched in September, the Electron is a low-cost derivative of the BBC Microcomputer.

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Clive Sinclair: he predicts a best seller

Sinclair adds £125 Spectrum to range

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

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Harvester moves to stave off bankruptcy

From Nicholas Hirst

New York, April 23

The troubled Chicago-based International Harvester group is asking its banks to vary the terms of its restructured loans to prevent its going into bankruptcy.

According to reports here, the group has asked its lenders to reduce its minimum net worth requirement, negotiated as part of a package of debt restructurings four months ago, from \$1,000m (£568m) to \$800m. Otherwise it is expected to be in default of its agreements by next Friday, the end of its second quarter.

Harvester is also believed to want to be allowed to run total liabilities up to 5.2 times its net worth instead of the four times permitted at present.

Officially, the group is refusing to comment on whether it has asked for variation of the loan terms but spokesmen said: "We have always thought some amendments in our covenants would be necessary. We are working closely with the banking group to keep them informed. Should amendments be needed we have every confidence they would be granted."

Many of the Harvester loans have been written off in the banks' balance sheets, but their best bet of recovering their money remains in keeping the group afloat.

Four months ago it rescheduled \$4,200m of debt. In its first quarter to January 31, it made losses of \$299.4m and its total liabilities were then 3.1 times its net worth.

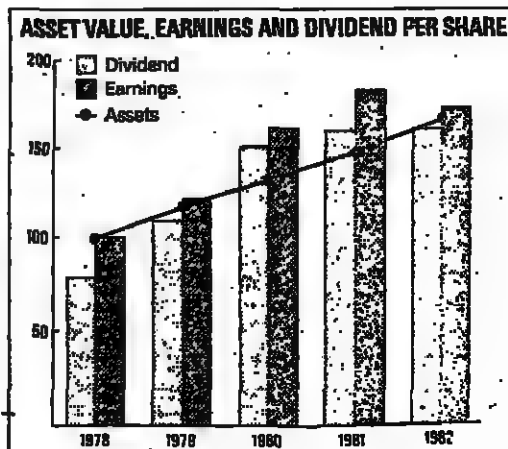
But conditions have continued to deteriorate. It has lost its bankers' support to make a loss of around \$500m for the 12 months to October 31 and it has become clear that another major restructuring of its debt is likely to be required before the repayment date of December 15, 1983.

Harvester's problems arise from a near six-month strike which ended in April 1980. This coincided with some \$1,000m of modernization.

Harvester, however, considers that its new investment, coupled with a shake-up of its workforce, should allow it to take advantage of the upturn when it comes. Its bankers, however, are having to play a patient, waiting game.

The Mercantile Investment Trust PLC

The Company is pursuing its twin aims of adding to its overseas interests and of seeking growth through investment in smaller and unquoted companies.



Year to 31st January 1982

Dividend 2.60p Earnings 2.64p

Assets (prior charges at market) 87 1/2p

Copies of the Report and Financial Statements may be obtained from The Mercantile Investment Trust PLC, P.O. Box 100, 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4GR.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HY on Tuesday 27th April at 13 noon.



Caught in a trap: "It still costs me the same to live".

A prisoner of injustice in the black economy

"I must be part of the black economy," said my friend's daily sitting down for a well-earned cup of tea. She is in good company. This week the Institute of Economic Affairs claimed that some £11,000m is being fiddled, evaded or otherwise lost to the taxman each year. Mention of the black economy causes great anguish in bureaucratic breasts and much huffing and puffing in the ranks of the Whitehall worthies.

Sympathetic ears are turned to the inland revenue's perennial pleas for even more draconian power to combat it. The conventional wisdom in high places is that the growth of tax evasion reflects our moral decline as a nation. But could it not also reflect the increasing incomprehensibility of the tax system? And perhaps the feeling that the tax structure is drifting further away from any idea of social justice.

My friend's daily is a case in point. She was widowed a few years ago and is in her late fifties. She has always earned money cleaning people's houses. Her late husband paid his tax through PAYE, claiming the married man's

allowance. Since her earnings were never above the level of the wife's earned income allowance, she paid no tax. But when her husband died she was caught in the tax net for the first time.

"What I don't understand is why when I had a husband to support me I had no tax to pay on my earnings, whereas now I'm on my own I am supposed to pay tax."

Since his death she has had the widow's pension — now just under £30 a week — which uses up her single person's allowance of £1,565 per year. So she is fully liable to tax on the whole of her earnings: when her husband was alive these were effectively tax-free. It's not hard to see why she has few qualms about not paying up, "or why she thinks the tax system is as daft as the brush with which she earns her living."

"It costs me more or less the same to live now as when my husband was alive. I have to pay the same rates, heating and other overheads. I have not even received an income tax return since my husband died and the inland revenue has not asked me for any money. Everyone

tells me to keep quiet about it."

Her problem, which she must share with thousands of other widows, stems from the distortions in our tax system which favour married couples over single people. Some ad-hoc concessions have been made: "single parents," for instance, can claim an additional personal allowance to give them the equivalent of the married man allowance. High income couples can also be taxed as single people on their earned income. But for my friend's daily, widowhood means paying tax.

At 65 she will qualify for the higher age allowance, which is just over £2,000 at present for the single person. She may then, she says, declare her income. But it's difficult to see how she can do that. "Cleaning people's houses is not something to take up on retirement like watercolours or knitting. The inland revenue will want to know where she has been all these years."

One way or the other my friend's daily will be stuck in the black economy forever.

Margaret Drummond

Speedsend scheme 'was misunderstood'

Sir, It is disappointing to see that Lorna Bourke has seriously misunderstood the scheme which she reported on 22nd April.

Solicitors and their clients have long been plagued by the almost antiquated procedures of the high street banks in the transfer of money where it is essential for conveying transactions to be completed in quick succession. This frustration is due both to the steadfast refusal of the banks to treat each other's drafts as cleared funds and to their unwillingness to regard transfers by telephone as a normal service. The Speedsend scheme overcomes these obstacles and will enable completion dates to be met much more easily.

To suggest that the object of the scheme is to earn "extra interest" is nonsense. Outside the operation of Speedsend, it is the banks that charge interest when uncleared drafts are drawn against. The scheme avoids this effect.

Malcolm C. Leaf,
Secretary,
The Law Society,
Non-Contentious Business.

Sir, I read your Family Money page advice on Deeds of Postponement. May I comment on the differences between English and Scots law on this point?

English law equitable doctrines established that a partner without title to the matrimonial home must nevertheless consent to a charge on the property. The

case you mention establishes that where a husband seeks to create mortgage over the family home, the wife must consent to the granting of the security, even if the house is in the name of the husband alone.

In Scotland there are no equitable doctrines to support this proposition. At present a spouse without title to the matrimonial home cannot object to the granting of a security. (There are no problems with a security over a house in joint names which must be granted jointly.)

The Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act of 1981 was passed, among other things, to protect a spouse without title to the matrimonial home. The Act is not yet in force but when it is, its effect will be that no security may be granted without the written consent of a non-entitled spouse (ie spouse without title to the house) and indeed, no sale of a matrimonial home will be able to proceed without this consent either.

Another important provision of this Act is to allow even a non-entitled spouse to get an exclusion order against the other eg to protect against violence to spouse or children.

I would agree with your comment that wives should be separately advised as to giving consents to securities. I have to say that I have noted an unfortunate tendency to ignore the existence of a separate Scottish legal system which affects about one tenth of the population of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
Simon Mackintosh,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Looking at the value of life

Around 90 per cent of the population in this country have not valued their lives as highly as their personal possessions, says Mr Michael Hephner, Chairman of Abbey Life Assurance.

Of the 37 people who die in the United Kingdom every 30 minutes, only 5 will die leaving their dependants any benefits from ordinary life insurance, and 19 of the 37 will leave the very small benefits of industrial life assurance (the kind where premiums are collected at the door), according to Mr Hephner.

Average cover for those who do have ordinary life insurance is only £11,000. Some 7 million people depend for their life insurance entirely on their employer's group scheme and for them the average cover is £6,000.

The average sum assured for the 20 million people who have industrial life insurance is £600 — "hardly enough to pay for the funeral," says Mr Hephner. Yet most people think it is worthwhile insuring their homes. The average person needs insurance cover of at least 5 times gross income, he adds.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays, Lloyds, and NatWest 10% per cent, Midland, 10% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £5,000-£25,000, Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 12% per cent, 3 and 6 months, 12% per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Seven-day deposits. Simco 7-day fund — 12.34 per cent. UDT "Average Rate Deposits" — 12% Tyndall 7-day Fund 12.5 per cent. Simco dollar fund — 13.92%.

Western Trust one month Money-market a/c: 13.1% interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from: Simco 01 236 0233. UDT 01 623 3020. Tyndall 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. New Scheme — old scheme now discontinued.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — 13% per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000. "Reducing to 13% on 1st May."

National Savings Certificates 24th issue.
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.92%, maximum investment £2,500.

National Savings Index-Linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to

Bank card switch to cut cheque frauds

Cheque card fraud is costing the high street banks an estimated £12m a year. In an attempt to reduce this loss, the banks are withdrawing their ordinary cheque guarantee cards from the Eurocheque system.

From May 1983, bank customers wanting to cash cheques abroad will be issued with separate Eurocheque cards. From next year these will be available for ordinary cheques written abroad in sterling. Alternatively, customers travelling abroad can use special Eurocheques which can be written in local currencies (with the backing of the Eurocheque card).

Eurocheques are acceptable at shops and restaurants and not simply for drawing cash from a bank. Existing cheque cards will be restricted to use in this country and the Eurocheque "EC" symbol will be removed as cards are renewed.

Cheque card frauds are particularly expensive for the banks when carried out abroad. The inevitable time lag allows many more cheques to be cashed with the stolen cheque card before the bank is able to put a stop on it.

The change will have no effect on Barclays' customers, as the bank already issues a separate Eurocheque card. Barclays' card is valid as a cheque guarantee card only in the British Isles only.

The establishment of the Eurocheque system has greatly improved the services offered by the banks to customers travelling abroad. Ordinary cheques can be cashed at more than 180,000 branches of 15,000 banks in 39 countries and has largely removed the necessity to carry large sums of foreign currency or travellers cheques when visiting Europe.

Divorcees facing retirement tangle

The ever-rising number of divorcees is now a fact of life in modern society. The recent suggestion of a time limit on financial support from former husbands has upset many women in this situation a twinge or two of worry. But while the argument goes on over this, one of the things which can often be overlooked is the position of divorced women when they retire.

Eventually the question gets asked: "What am I going to live on when I retire? Will I get an old age pension?" As with most issues connected with state pensions, there is no simple answer to this. Much will depend on the circumstances of each individual, whether she works after the divorce, and so on.

However, there are a number of things which she should be aware of. The most important to remember is that any woman who gets divorced is, as far as state benefits and the national insurance scheme are concerned, immediately regarded as a single person.

For anyone under age 60, this means she loses any right she may have had to pay the special low rate of married woman's contributions. If she is working, she has to start paying the full amount as soon as she is divorced. This in itself can impose a considerable financial strain, and in some cases may mean having to find an extra £10 or so a week.

However, these payments do start to count towards

We could all enjoy a protected pension

It is now more than a year since the Scott Committee proposed that index-linked pensions should be extended to all pensioners. One of their recommendations was that pension funds should be enabled to buy indexed bonds to make this possible.

Within a month of their report the Government announced the first index-linked treasury stock, and followed it with several others. They have been greeted, it is fair to say, with the sound of noisy raspberries from the pensions world, and those who invested initially found that the market value of their investments fell.

What went wrong? The Government's latest report shows just how bleak is the lot of a private sector pensioner — 32 per cent receive no pension increases at all, 14 per cent receive increases of between 3 and 5 per cent with a further 25 per cent receiving a rise of less than 55 per cent of the rate of inflation.

Only 29 per cent of pensioners receive any worthwhile pension increases. The recent National Association of Pension Funds survey shows similar results with 83 per cent of all public sector pensioners receiving inflation-proofed pensions compared with only 2 per cent of those in private sector schemes.

Given this background it is rather puzzling that index-linked bonds have been so roundly rejected by pension fund managers. Clearly they believe they are capable of investing funds as favourably elsewhere.

If this is the case, why do the pension funds complain that they cannot afford to provide index-linked pensions?

Index-linked pensions are possible as long as the investment returns broadly keep pace with inflation. Professor David Wilkie, Research Actuary of Heriot Watt University recently pointed out that on reasonable assumptions, a pension of two thirds of final salary would require contributions of 17 to 21 per cent of earnings.

Split between the employee and the employer, this is scarcely a ridiculous contribution rate.

And if the cost is too great, it would be possible to provide a pension of half final salary at a contribution of 13 to 16 per cent of earnings which is not dissimilar from that which many pension funds require cur-

rently, albeit for larger basic pension.

The fact that pension fund managers are so reluctant to buy an index-linked Government security which currently provides a yield of 2 per cent in excess of the rate of inflation shows that they have enormous confidence in their ability to achieve investment returns in excess of the rate of inflation.

In these circumstances they should either acknowledge that they want to use this gain to subsidize the employer's pension costs for current employees (because that's what it boils down to) despite the impact on pensioners living standards or else face up to the need to provide at least partially indexed pensions.

The problem is that far too many employers (and pension funds) are happy to get the higher returns that inflation brings but loathe to pass the benefits to pensioners.

The advent of index-linked gilts (particularly if they are issued in greater volume) does however give the lie to the suggestion that it is impossible to "provide indexing."

The accompanying table shows that increasing investment returns reduce the cost of fixed pensions and make it possible to provide a substantial measure of indexing without a material increase in costs.

As is clear from both the Government Actuary's survey and the NAFPS survey a majority of pension funds use this "windfall profit" to increase pensions.

Employers and their pension advisers may well find the pension fund members and trade unions would be happy to contemplate lower benefit scales provided they were index-linked. It is no exaggeration to say that the long-term well-being of properly funded pension schemes will depend on the willingness of pension experts to face up to this.

Cost at retirement of a pension of £1 per annum					
Investment return	Escalation rate	Cost	Escalation rate	Cost	
4%	Zero	£10.59	Zero	£10.59	
5%	Zero	9.87	1%	10.62	
6%	Zero	9.24	2%	10.65	
7%	Zero	8.67	3%	10.68	
8%	Zero	8.14	4%	10.74	
9%	Zero	7.74	5%	10.79	
10%	Zero	7.39	6%	10.85	
11%	Zero	7.09	7%	10.90	
12%	Zero	6.84	8%		
13%	Zero	6.64	9%		
14%	Zero	6.49	10%		
15%	Zero	6.39	11%		



John Duncan... fairly

Book helps you bank on success

The gamekeeper turned poacher is a rare phenomenon in the lazy backwater of high street banking not least of all because few bank managers feel like venturing beyond their cushioned existence, even if they were employable elsewhere.

A rare example if the species is John Duncan, a former NatWest bank manager who has spilled the beans on how to know, love and understand your bank manager, with a view to obtaining the biggest overdraft possible.

How to Manage Your Bank Manager combines a light-hearted look at how high street bankers function, with solid information on such matters as the you will be charged for a personal loan compared with an overdraft, and the relative merits of both.

He is very useful on "pain points" — the sort of things that will make your bank manager see red (constant unauthorised overdrafts, unanswered letters, complaints over account charges of £1 or less to mention three).

He also lists them in order of priority from one to ten. It is interesting to note that the only faults from

MONEY TALK

A sweet way to £20,000

Mars Bar freaks are being offered the chance to win £20,000 in a competition organized in conjunction with the Anglia Building Society. Each entry requires three Mars Bar wrappers and entrants have to correctly date six houses pictured on the form whilst completing the inevitable phrase describing why Mars Bars are so marvellous.

In addition to the first prize of £20,000 — deposited with the Anglia — there are 100 prizes of £50 invested in a Children's Savings Account. As a further incentive to save, runners-up who already have an Anglia account will receive a bonus of £25. After a summer of munching Mars Bars, a year's free dental treatment might be more appropriate. Closing date for the competition is September 30.

Halfway houses

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is backing a scheme which makes it easier for young couples to buy their own homes. It also helps with inner city improvement.

The North British Housing Association has bought a development of eight newly built houses in Leeds for subsequent sale on a shared ownership basis. Leeds has agreed to set aside sufficient funds for the eight mortgages. In practice, the couples will have a mortgage for half the property and will pay rent to the Housing Association based on the value of the other half — they can also increase their share in the house as and when financial circumstances permit.

Computer link

Town and Country Building Society is to introduce computers to its branch counters from the beginning of 1983.

They will be linked to the existing central computer and will provide immediate access to it. Each transaction will be automatically processed and it will completely update the members' pass-book which will have a magnetic stripe in the cover to identify the account.

Each terminal can operate independently should access to the central computer be interrupted. Town and Country believe that, as competition in customer service is becoming even more important, this new system will benefit their speed and quality of service.

Job insurance

Newcastle Building Society has introduced an insurance package which includes protection against possible redundancy during the early years of a mortgage.

The payment of a single premium, dependent on the size of the loan, gives full mortgage repayment cover for the contract period. The contract period is 27 months with a 3 months excess which means that, if a borrower is made redundant within the 27 months, he will have his repayments met in full after the first three months, for the remainder of the contract period.

The policy is available to all borrowers (excluding self-employed) and costs:

£28 for a £10,000 mortgage;
£40 for a £15,000 mortgage;
£52 for a £20,000 mortgage;
£65 for a £25,000 mortgage.

Dollar fund

Henderson's Administration (Guernsey) has launched a new dollar denominated fund, the Henderson Natural Resources Overseas Fund.

The fund will invest in shares of companies engaged in the exploration and development of natural resources and looks forward to worldwide economic recovery which will use natural resources as a major growth area. The fund is aimed at experienced investors and the initial price is \$1.00 until May 7. Thereafter, dealings will take place on Tuesdays in Guernsey.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lattin Lane London EC3R 5EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price/GS	Gross	Yld	%	Div	Yield
130	100	95	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	41	10.0	7.7	—	—
75	60	55	Armstrong Group	75	4.7	6.4	11.6	—	—
81	33	30	Armstrong & Rhodes	44	4.3	9.8	3.7	—	—
205	187	180	Bardon Hill	200	9.7	4.9	9.7	—	—
107	100	95	CCIL 11% Conv Pref	107	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	61	58	Deborah Services	62	6.0	9.2	3.1	—	—
131	97	90	Frank Horsell	129	11.4	6.0	11.6	—	—
83	39	35	Frederick Parker	76	11.4	6.4	3.9	—	—
78	46	40	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	85	Ind Prec Castings	96	7.3	7.8	6.9	—	—
109	100	95	Isis Conv Pref	109	15.7	14.4	—	—	—
113	94	85	Jackson Group	99	7.0	7.1	3.1	—	—
130	108	100	James Burroughs	113	8.7	7.7	8.2	—	—
334	240	230	Robert Jenkins	242	22.3	12.8	3.4	—	—
64	51	45	Scruttons "A"	64	5.3	8.3	9.4	—	—
222	159	150	Torday & Carlisle	159	10.7	6.7	5.1	—	—
15	10	8	Twinkl Ord	134	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	60	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	15.0	18.8	—	—	—
44	25	20	Unlock Holdings	25	3.0	32.0	4.5	—	—
103	73	65	Walter Alexander	80	11.4	6.4	8.9	—	—
263	212	200	W. S. Yeates	231	14.5	6.3	6.9	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. 5 Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
 6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Diamond Edge ready to sparkle again

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

More often than not this is Sandown's best day of the year and today's meeting should prove no exception. Built around the Whitbread Gold Cup, the five-race programme also includes the Currier Stakes, which has been won by the last three Derby winners and another group three race, the Westbury Stakes.

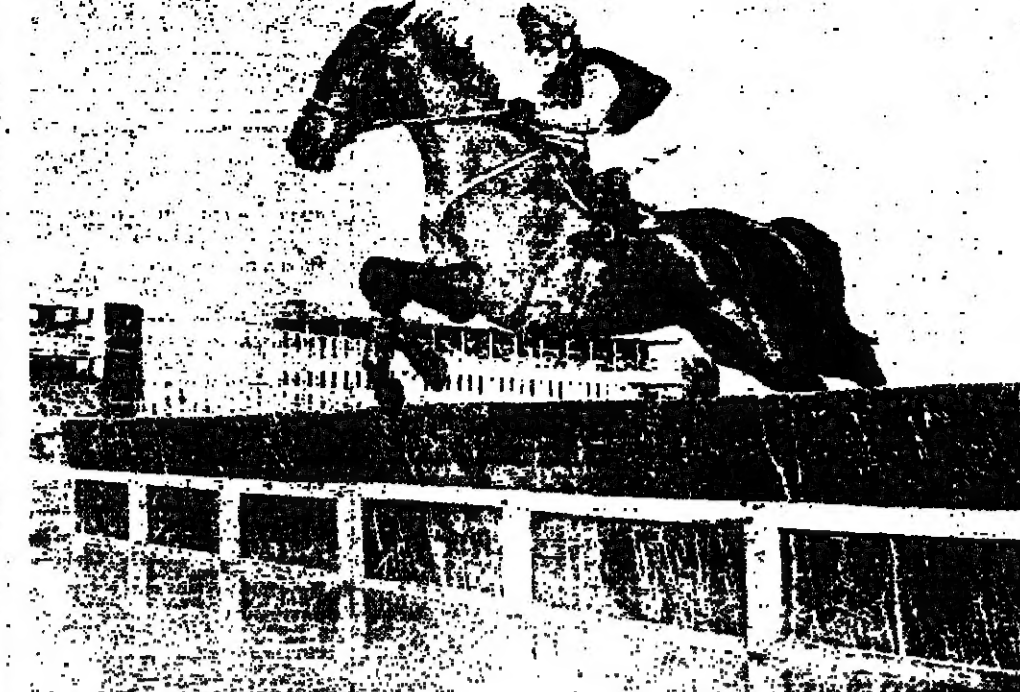
This has been a miserable week for the 12-year-old gelding Diamond Edge, who has won only two of his last 12 races. He was killed at Cheltenham, but I am hopeful that Diamond Edge will continue to show his class on his face once more by winning the Whitbread Gold Cup.

Diamond Edge will reveal in today's fast conditions and has an excellent chance of making his own piece of racing history by becoming the first horse to win this coveted trophy three times. Walwyn has trained the winner of this race six times already so Diamond Edge will not be short of experience in the hands of his regular driver.

When he won the race 12 months ago Diamond Edge and Gladly Deal, in that order, and the same three horses oppose him today. Further, Gladly Deal is only 2lb better off with Diamond Edge, but that should not be sufficient to bridge the gap.

Consider that he was all at sea on the heavy ground at Cheltenham, Diamond Edge did not run at all badly in the Cup. But a far better picture was given when he was beaten by Newbury, when he won the Hemmery Stakes at Doncaster.

In the Hemmery he confirmed his superiority over the recent Ascot winner, Shady Deal, to the tune of nine lengths and 24th. Gladly Deal, who was beaten by King Spruce who won the Irish Grand National on Easter Monday, and Whigga, who was beaten by Don't Forget in the Don't Forget in the Don't Forget.



Diamond Edge aiming for his third Whitbread Gold Cup victory at Sandown

"The stiff five furlong chute at Sandown will suit him down to the ground," Hills said. "He is a horse of great class and he is hopeful that Kind of Hush will turn the tables on Ring The Bell in the Westbury Stakes, especially as he will be meeting him on 2lb better terms than when there was only a neck between them in the Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket ten days ago.

Hills is also more than just hopeful that Motavato, who won the Free Handicap on his first start last season, will make another good beginning by winning the Philip Corbett Trophy at Sandown. He is also hopeful that Kind of Hush will turn the tables on Ring The Bell in the Westbury Stakes, especially as he will be meeting him on 2lb better terms than when there was only a neck between them in the Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket ten days ago.

Way clear for Green Forest

From Desmond Stenham

The European classic season opens tomorrow at Longchamps with the Prix de la Forêt des Pouliniers (French 2,000 Guineas) which I expect to be won by Green Forest from Melvyn and the Irish challenger Day is Done. Paul Kelway sent the Telephone Man from Newmarket and this colt will be ridden by Steve Causton.

There will be no horse in the field in better condition than Melvyn who is owned by Stavros Niarchos, trained by Francois Mathet and will be ridden by Yves Saint-Martin. In the Prix de Fontainebleau, over 2 1/2 miles, Green Forest will be the favourite. There will be no horse in the field in better condition than Melvyn who is owned by Stavros Niarchos, trained by Francois Mathet and will be ridden by Yves Saint-Martin. In the Prix de Fontainebleau, over 2 1/2 miles, Green Forest will be the favourite.

Piggott makes the headlines

By John Karter, Racing Editor

Incidentally, Henry Candy said yesterday that the one-time favourite, Wind and Wuthering, must be considered a doubtful runner for the 2,000 unless there was rain in the meantime. However, Candy's 1,000 candide, Time Charter, who is "really bouncing" according to the trainer, was paid a commitment when Draming Aard was finished third to her at Kempton, finished a close third to Vadrouille.

Piggott rode similar races to win the Sunley Sandown Cup on April 10 and the Currier Stakes on April 11. He was back on the outside to lead well over a furlong from home. He never looked like being able to repair the damage and she should be able to fulfil the ambitious campaign (possibly including the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot) that is planned for her.

It was good to see Sandown revive a tradition abandoned since 1950 of running a steeplechase on the Friday as well as the Whitbread Gold Cup on the Saturday. The race, the Gold Leaf Steeplechase, certainly justified its inclusion in the programme by producing perhaps the best finish of the season. Wind and Wuthering, who looked like entering home when he led two fences out, eventually needed every ounce of John Piggott's strength to hold off the challenge of Little Bay ridden with equal determination by John O'Neill.

Sandown Park

Tote Double: 2.55 and 4.10. Treble: 2.15, 3.35 and 4.40. (Television (ITV) 1.55, 2.15 and 2.55 races.)

1.45 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
109	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	110	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	111	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	112	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
113	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	114	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	115	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	116	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

1.50 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

2.55 WHITBREAD GOLD CUP CHASE (Handicap, 21.45.4, 3m 51.18y) (10 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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113	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	114	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	115	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	116	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

3.35 WESTBURY STAKES (16.18.14m) (9 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
109	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	110	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	111	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	112	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

4.40 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
109	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	110	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	111	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	112	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

5.00 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

6.00 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
109	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	110	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	111	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	112	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
113	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	114	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	115	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	116	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

7.00 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

8.00 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o Males, 22.7.21.50) (14 runners)

101	ROSEN (Gael) (Connors) 12.0	102	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	103	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	104	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
105	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	106	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	107	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	108	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0
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117	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	118	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	119	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0	120	LEWIS (Gael) 8.0

Sandown Park selection

1.45 The Noble Player, 2.15 Ashenden, 2.55 Diamond Edge, 3.35 Kind of Hush, 4.10 Hill's Pageant, 4.40 Zaynala.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Super River, 2.15 Lyphmas, 3.35 Ring The Bell, 4.10 Don Giovanni, 4.40 Zaynala.

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By Our Newmarket Correspondent

Edited by Peter Davalle

NEW LONDON

Radio 1

00 As Radio 2 7.00 Wake up to the
weekend 8.00 Tony Blackburn 10.00
Paul Burnett 1.00pm Adrian Justic
2.00 A King in New York 3.05 Paul
Sambacini + 4.00 Waaleters Weekly
4.00 Rock On! 6.30 In Concert
7.00 Close VHF Radios 1 and 2
8.00am With Radio 2 1.00pm With
Radio 1 7.30-5.00 With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in
Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz
193m) at the following times GMT: 6.00
News, 6.30 Terry Wogan's Album Time,
7.00 World News, 7.20 News About Britain,
7.45 From the Weeklies 7.30 Classical
Music 8.15 News 8.45 Network UK 9.00 World
News, 9.00 Reflections, 9.15 The Moon and
the Sun Sequence 9.30 Islands 9.00
World News 9.00 Review of the British Press.

4.00	Look Ahead	9.45	Science in Action		
10.15	New Ideas	10.25	The Week in Wales		
10.45	News	10.55	News		
11.05	News About Britain	11.15	News		
11.20	Britain	11.30	Meridian	12.00	Radio
12.05	News	12.15	News		
12.20	News	12.30	News		
12.40	News	12.50	News		
1.05	News	1.15	Network UK	1.30	Good News
1.40	News	1.50	Saturday Special		
2.00	World News	2.09	Commentary	3.15	News
2.20	Saturday Special	2.30	World News	3.09	News
2.40	News	2.50	Good News	3.30	The Week
2.55	News	3.05	The Brotherhood of Brass		
3.10	People and Politics	10.00	World News		
3.15	News	10.05	World News		
3.20	News	10.10	Reflections	10.45	Sports
3.25	News	11.00	World News	11.05	News
3.30	News	11.15	Letterbox	11.30	News
3.35	News	11.35	News	11.40	News
3.40	News	11.45	News	11.50	News
3.45	News	11.55	Radio Newsweek	12.00	News
3.50	News	12.05	World News	12.10	News
3.55	News	12.15	World News	12.20	News
4.00	News	12.25	World News	12.30	World
4.05	News	12.35	World News	12.40	World
4.10	News	12.45	World News	12.50	World
4.15	News	12.55	World News	1.00	World
4.20	News	1.05	World News	1.10	World
4.25	News	1.15	World News	1.20	World
4.30	News	1.25	World News	1.30	World
4.35	News	1.35	World News	1.40	World
4.40	News	1.45	World News	1.50	World
4.45	News	1.55	World News	2.00	World
4.50	News	2.05	World News	2.10	World
4.55	News	2.15	World News	2.20	World
5.00	News	2.25	World News	2.30	World
5.05	News	2.35	World News	2.40	World
5.10	News	2.45	World News	2.50	World
5.15	News	2.55	World News	3.00	World
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5.40	News	3.45	World News	3.50	World
5.45	News	3.55	World News	4.00	World
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6.00	News	4.25	World News	4.30	World
6.05	News	4.35	World News	4.40	World
6.10	News	4.45	World News	4.50	World
6.15	News	4.55	World News	5.00	World
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7.00	News	6.25	World News	6.30	World
7.05	News	6.35	World News	6.40	World
7.10	News	6.45	World News	6.50	World
7.15	News	6.55	World News	7.00	World
7.20	News	7.05	World News	7.10	World
7.25	News	7.15	World News	7.20	World
7.30	News	7.25	World News	7.30	World
7.35	News	7.35	World News	7.40	World
7.40	News	7.45	World News	7.50	World
7.45	News	7.55	World News	8.00	

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3
Sea MF 720kHz 417m LBC MF
and VHF 94 9MHz World Service

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.15pm
World of Sport. 5.15 Puffin's Picnic.
10.25 WKRP in Cincinnati. 5.45 Sale of
the Century. 15 M. Merin. 11.35
Bizarre. 11.55 Video Sainsbury's.
Nunchong and Private Lives. 12.25am
Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00am
Seams Street. 10.00 Sport Billy.
10.25 Thunderbirds. 11.20-12.15
Tarzan. 5.45-6.45 Chips. 11.25 Veges.
12.20am At the End of the Day

TSW
As London except: Starts 9.05am
Wheeler and the Chopper: 9.30
Saturday Show: 10.30 Incredible Hulk:
11.20 Sport Billy: 11.45 Adventures of
Black Beauty: 12.12pm-12.15 News:
5.15 Newsreport: 5.30 WKFS in
Cincinnati: 6.45 Sale of the Century:
8.15-8.45 Mr Merlin: 11.25 Bizarre:
11.55 Video Sounds: 'Wunchong and
Private Lives' 12.25 Postscript: 12.31
Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As London except: Starts 9.00 am
Here's Boomer: 8.20 Thunderbirds:
10.10-10.15 News: 10.15-10.20
10.25-10.55 Film: King Solomon's
 Mines (Stewart Granger, Deborah
 Kerr). Ravi Haggard's story of a
 search for fabulous treasure: 8.45-
 8.55 Incredible: 9.10-9.15 Blue:
 9.25 That's Hollywood: 12.15 am
 Closedown.

Best Together. 7.30pm Jennifer Lopez. ↑
8.30 Sunday Night-Week. 9.00 Your
Best Times! 10.00 Pop Over Europe.
11.06 Pete Murray. † 2.00-5.00 Muz.
You and the Night and the Music. †

Radio 1

8.00am Tony Blackburn. 10.00
Radio 1. 12.30 pop Jimmy Savile. 2.30
Sunday Top 15. 4.00 Paul Gambaccini.
5.00 Top 40. 7.00 The Record
Producers. 8.00 Sounds of Jazz-†
10.00 Classics. VHF Radio 1 and 2.
6.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With
radio 1. 10.00-11.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in
Western Europe at following times (B48 kHz
463cm) on the medium wave (MF)-
Newsweek, 6.30 jazz for the Ashing. 7.00-
8.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With
radio 1. From Our Correspondent. 7.30 Saras-

[illegible]

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 PM Paint Along With Nancy, 11.30-12.00 Me and My Camera, 1.00 pm University Challenge, 1.30 Weather, 1.38 Farming Diary, 2.05 Cartoon, 2.30 Match of the Week, 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World, 4.00 Work and Mindy, 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk, 7.15-7.45 Two of Us, 11.30 Barney Miley, 12.00 Living and Breeding, 12.30 am Patrick on the Popes, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

9.05am About Gaeil, 9.30 Me and My Camera, 10.00 Full Life: John Osborne, 10.30-11.00 Greatest Thinkers: Jesus, 11.30-12.00

Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.24 Unaccompanied As I Am... 3.00 Adventures of Black Beauty. 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World. 4.00 Gearing Grease: Tony Jackson. 4.50-5.30 Scooters. 5.15-7.45 Benson. 11.30 Danger LUXE. 12.30 am Reflections. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW

9.25 am Sunday First. 9.30-10.00 Link. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 South West Week. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 2.10-2.45 News. 2.00 Fisheries News. 2.10-2.45 Gardens For All. 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World. 4.00 Film Forbidden Knowledge (Angie Dickinson) A snipster tries to get syndicated. 4.15-4.30 The contract. 5.00-5.15 Gambit. 5.15 Diffrent Strokes. 7.45-8.45 Hawaii Five-O. 11.30 Great Depression. 12.30 am Postscript. 12.35 Closedown.

Miles Davis: The South Bank Show (TV, 10.30 pm)

1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00
 accustomed As I Am . . . 3.00
 adventures of Black Beauty. 3.30
 thur C. Clark's Mysterious World.
 00 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin.
 30-5.30 Scotsport. 7.15-7.45
 nson. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30
 efections. 12.35 Closedown.

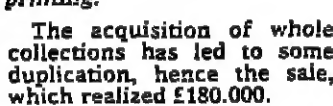
TSW

11.00 Me and My Camera.
11.30-12.00 South West Week. 1.00
University Challenge. 1.30 Farm
2.00 Exchange News 2.10-2.

Clarke's Mysterious World. 4.00 **Film**
Forbidden Knowledge (Angie
McKinnon) A sniper tries to persuade

11.30 Great Depression. 12.30 am

World Cup delay, page 6



public sector workers, except the health workers, were given more than the 6 per cent limit. This year it is the same with the 4 per cent

Nalco is anxious to coordinate its action with the other TUC-affiliated health service unions, particularly the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) and the

It will be the first time that health service members of Nalco, which includes many senior administrators, will have taken industrial action together.

With more than three weeks remaining before Nalگو and Nupe begin their action, it is still possible that the worst disruption could be avoided. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is to meet the TUC health services committee on Tuesday.

Near it are the remains of a cistern and the apse of a church dating from the Dark

sance shooting lodge: it is an easy day's journey from Rome and therefore convenient for what would now be called a weekend. It has adequate facilities for a short stay. It is pretentious, so earlier students were looking for a grandiose explanation rather than the idea that a rather prosperous Roman had overdone his cottage in the country. With the advent of the Dark Ages it became the centre of a more modest community, fortified by the advance of the Goths in the year of hands on the ground-floor windows. The little church was built and dedicated to St Stephen, which accounts for the name of the ruins.

*denotes Thursday's figures are latest available